

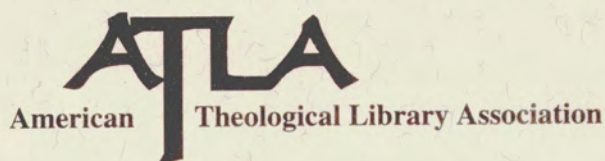
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SUMMARY
OF
PROCEEDINGS

Forty-ninth Annual Conference

of the

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



Divinity Library
Vanderbilt University
and
The Tennessee Theological Library Association
Nashville, Tennessee
14-17 June 1995

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PROCEEDINGS

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AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL

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Karen Lee Anderson
Melody S. Chartier
Editors

Divinity Library
Vanderbilt University
and
The Tennessee Theological Library Association
Nashville, Tennessee
14-17 June 1995

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PREFACE

ATLA'S 1995 Annual Conference was held on the very beautiful campus of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. This was ATLA'S largest conference yet, with 330 participants, who enjoyed wonderful weather and the Southern hospitality of our gracious hosts, who made us feel at home. Just as our hosts guided us so successfully through the conference with the directional signs that they put up all over campus for each conference event, these *Proceedings* will re-acquaint you or introduce you to the conference plenary sessions, continuing education workshops, papers, workshops, Interest Group presentations, denominational meetings, and reports by staff and committees.

This forty-ninth volume was edited by Karen Anderson and myself, and our names are shown on the title page in alphabetical order. ATLA tradition is to include the bylaws when they are amended or every three years. The bylaws were published in volume forty-eight, and were not amended this year. Therefore, the ATLA Bylaws are not included here this year. In addition, you will notice that there are appendices containing the 1993-94 statistical report, the organizational and membership directories, and conference sponsors, visitors, and hosts. We hope the new layout will make it easier to locate this kind of reference information.

This volume was a collaborative effort and my appreciation goes to the presenters and presiders for their hard work, to Albert E. Hurd for his generous offering of direction and insight, to ATLA staff, and in particular, to Gloria Foster for her proofreading expertise. Finally, I am especially grateful to my co-editor, Karen Anderson, for her clear, incisive thinking and her grace under pressure.

ATLA turns fifty next year. May this volume enlighten you and inspire you to come to Denver, Colorado in 1996 for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Association.

Melody S. Chartier, Editor

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
49th Annual Conference
14-17 June 1995
Nashville, Tennessee

PROGRAM

Tuesday, 13 June

2:00 PM-5:00 PM

Education Committee

7:30PM-9:00 PM

Technical Services Special Interest
Session

Wednesday, 14 June

8:00 AM-7 PM

Registration and Information

9:00 AM-5:30 PM

Board of Directors Meeting

CONTINUING EDUCATION WORKSHOPS

8:30 AM-12:00 PM

“Fathers, Mothers, Others:
M/Patristic Resources and
Reference Services”

David Bundy (Christian Theological
Seminary) & Laura Randall (Southern
Methodist University)

“Planning for Library Automation
Transitions”

Ramona Madewell (Vanderbilt University)

“Searching the Internet, Part I: Introduction
to the Internet”

Duane Harbin (Yale Divinity School) &
Gilles Poitras (Graduate Theological Union)

12:00 PM-1:30 PM

Lunch

1:30 PM-5:00 PM

“Catalog Management in an Automated
Environment”

Mary Charles Lasater (Vanderbilt
University)

“Searching the Internet, Part II: Religious and Theological Resources”
John Gresham (Sterling College) & Robert Krapohl (Baylor University)

“Writing a Collection Development Policy”
James Dunkly (University of the South)

5:00 PM–7:00 PM
5:45 PM–7:30 PM
7:30 PM

Dinner
Choir Rehearsal
Opening Reception

Thursday, 14 June

7:00 AM–8:30 AM
7:00 AM–5:00 PM
9:00 AM–4:30 PM

New Members Breakfast
Registration
Exhibits/ATLA CD-ROM & Internet demonstrations
Guided Tours — Divinity Library

8:30 AM–9:15 AM

Worship in the Catholic Tradition
Fr. Simeon Daly (St. Meinrad School of Theology)

9:30 AM–10:30

Plenary Address: “A Summary of the Current Effort to Revise the Law Governing Intellectual Property, Including the Statement: ‘Copyright, Public Policy, and Digital Libraries: Searching for the First Principles’”
Jerry D. Campbell (Duke University)

10:30 AM–11:00 AM

Break: Sponsored by Vanderbilt
Divinity School

11:15 AM–12:30 PM

Business Meeting
Roger L. Loyd, ATLA President, Presiding

12:30 PM–2:00 PM

Lunch
College & University Librarians
Section

2:00 PM–3:45 PM

Interest Groups

Collection Evaluation and Development
President: Bruce Eldevik (Luther Seminary)

OCLC Theological User Group
President: Linda Umoh (Southern Methodist University)

Public Services
President: Andrew G. Kadel (Union Theological Seminary, NY)

4:00 PM–5:30 PM

Denominational Meetings:

- Anglican/Episcopal
- Baptist
- Campbell-Stone
- Lutheran
- Methodist
- Orthodox
- Presbyterian & Reformed
- Roman Catholic
- United Church of Christ

Friday, 16 June

7:00AM–8:30 AM

Women Directors Meeting

8:00 AM–5:00 PM

Registration

9:00 AM–5:00 PM

Exhibits / ATLA CD-ROM & Internet

Demonstrations

12:00 PM–4:30 PM

Guided Tours — Divinity Library

8:30 AM–9:15 AM

Worship in the African Methodist Episcopal Tradition

Preacher: Renita Weems (Vanderbilt Divinity School)

9:30 AM–10:30 AM

Plenary Session: “How Effective are Words to the Reader?”

Will D. Campbell, Author/Preacher

- 10:30 AM–11:00 AM Break: Sponsored by the Tennessee Theological Library Association
- 11:15 AM–12:30 PM Interest Groups
- Automation and Technology
 Presider: Cassandra Brush (Pittsburgh Theological Seminary)
- Publication
 Presider: Norma S. Sutton (North Park College & Theological Seminary)
- 12:30 PM–2:00 PM Lunch
- Canadian Librarians
 Annual Conference Committee
 Southwest Area Theological Library Association (SWATLA)
- 2:00 PM–3:00 PM “Instructing Students in Book Reviewing” (workshop)
 Carrisse M. Berryhill (Harding University)
- “A Plymouth Pilgrim in Fleet Prison: Edward Winslow Confronts Archbishop William Laud” (paper)
 Michael D. Peterson (San Francisco Theological Seminary)
- “Organization in a World with the Internet” (presentation)
 Ling H. Jeng (University of Kentucky)
- 3:00 PM–3:30 PM Break: Sponsored by the Wm. Eerdmans Publishing Company
- 3:30 PM–4:30 PM “‘Of Making Many Books There is No End:’ The Making of *The New Interpreter’s Bible*” (paper)
 Jack A. Keller, Jr. (Abingdon Press)

“Sacramental Marriage: A Possibility for Protestant Theology” (paper)
Timothy D. Lincoln (Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary)

5:45 PM–9:30 PM

Evening at the Grand Ole Opry, Nashville, Tennessee

Saturday, 17 June

7:00 AM–8:30 AM

Breakfast

8:00 AM–4:00 PM

Information Desk

9:00 AM–12:00 PM

Exhibits / ATLA CD-ROM & Internet demonstrations

8:30 AM–9:15 AM

Worship in the Anglican Tradition
Coordinator: James Dunkley (University of the South)

9:30 AM–10:30 AM

Plenary Session: “ATS Accreditation Standards”
Daniel O. Aleshire (Association of Theological Schools)

10:30 AM–11:30 AM

Break: Sponsored in part by Casalini Libri

11:30 AM–12:30 PM

Panel: “The Future of Electronic Publishing”
Diane Choquette (Graduate Theological Union), Janet Fisher (MIT Press), Albert E. Hurd (ATLA)

12:30 PM–2:00 PM

Roundtables over Lunch

- ATLA Guidelines on Terms of Employment for Theological Librarians
- Binding and Repairing Library Materials
- Copyright Issues in an Electronic Age
- Getting Your Institution Networked
- Librarians and Faculty Status
- Libraries and Space Needs
- Library Instruction in a Changing Electronic Environment
- Library Security Issues
- Managing Pamphlet Collections

- Online Circulation Systems
- Overseas Librarians
- Serials Management
- Training Student Workers

2:00 PM–4:00 PM

Interest Groups

Online Reference Resource

President: Charles Willard (Harvard Divinity School)

Special Collections

President: Sara Myers (Ilf School of Theology)

Technical Services

President: Chris Cullnane (Reformed Theological Seminary)

6:30 PM–11:00 PM

Banquet reception and buffet

Banquet entertainment: Rutherford County Square Dancers and 5 Piece Country Song Band, sponsored by Abindgon Press

Sunday, 17 June

7:00 AM–8:00 AM

Breakfast

8:30 AM–11:00 AM

Board of Directors Meeting

PRE-CONFERENCE CONTINUING EDUCATION



Catalog Management in an Automated Environment

by

Mary Charles Lasater

Vanderbilt University

Introduction

I am very interested in your priorities for this session today. We have been through system selection twice in the last three years, so if you want to talk about that process from the cataloging and authorities standpoint we can. I am also beginning to think about what we need to do to change systems, if this is of interest we can discuss this more. You might be interested in projects that we have conducted as a way to learn what you might expect from an online system. Could I have a show of hands so that I can make this session what you want to get from it?

Please stop me anytime I start speaking too much of a foreign language. One of the dangers of doing the same job for several years is that you forget how specialized your knowledge becomes. My background ranges from the current position, of being authorities coordinator in a university with nearly 2,000,000 bibliographic records, to my first job where I started a business college library. I was the only librarian and I did everything. I can assure you authority control was not my first concern then.

Why do authority control?

How do you do it? Do you use the red books for LCSH? Do you use OCLC or RLIN and check authorities there for consistency? Are you attempting to provide some organization or structure for your patrons? I think authority control becomes more and more important the larger the collection. So authority control is far more important to a larger institution like the Library of Congress or a university than to a smaller one, particularly online authority control. Online systems are still very unforgiving. A typographical error may be lost forever. I think a specialized institution needs authority control more than a general one. Other reasons? For me, I like to look as if I care about my catalog. Many of the projects that I undertake are so that I will not look so sloppy. While I make plenty of mistakes, I like to catch them before someone else does, so checking the new headings list each week is a priority here. Another reason for authority control is to help my patrons. I have taken the time to compile some searching statistics showing how often our patrons manage to search a term showing up as a cross reference in an authority record.

The handout shows that in March 1995, almost 11% of the time patrons' searches (Library of Congress subject headings) were redirected to an authorized form of heading.

Vanderbilt Library Situation

Our technical support structure is excellent with good computers and good access to our local catalog and OCLC as well as e-mail. This situation has made my job much easier than when I first started at Vanderbilt and had to share one OCLC terminal between many staff doing acquisitions, cataloging, retrospective conversion and interlibrary loan. We also shared NOTIS terminals when we first began. RS (Resource Services) has a terminal on each desk for our staff with access to our local database, e-mail, and OCLC access. We have the Cataloger's Desktop mounted on our network, although we are limited in the number of simultaneous users. Our library, like many universities, is into World Wide Web development and home pages. I have found useful the page developed by one of the catalogers here and if you have access to it, you also might find it useful; it is Tools for Serial Catalogers developed and maintained by Ann Ercelawn. If your situation is less than optimal, which I would expect in most cases, you will have to ask "Is that possible here?" or "How can we do that here?" Each one of us works within our own constraints, our source of cataloging, our database, and our support (Do you use the paper LCSH, search it online through the utilities or have it mounted locally?).

We have three processing units or technical services departments. (VU) Resource Services catalogs for Central and Science Libraries, Education, Management, Special Collections, does copy cataloging for Divinity, and some cataloging for Music. The Biomedical and Law libraries are in separate departments and units (MC) and (LW). We maintain separate bibliographic records but share the authority file. Documents records are tape loaded into the DO unit. These records can be for titles at either or both of the partial government depositories at the Central or the Law library.

We have been a NOTIS site since 1985 and for the last three years we have been expecting to change systems because our main frame computer is aging and our operating system is no longer supported. We implemented almost all functionality available on NOTIS. We tested much of it. We have a very good systems staff that provide lots of support. I learned through the evaluation process that I have been spoiled with both the authorities functionality of NOTIS and with the local support. I get weekly new and dropped headings lists. Almost every week the LC Subject heading update tapes are loaded. Almost every week global changes are run. I have counterparts at other institutions that might get a new headings list every month and almost never have global changes run.

The database at Vanderbilt was originally sent out for authority processing and record creation, now 10 years ago. Those records still form the basis of our authority file. In the intervening years we have had many tape loads of retrospective conversion projects or special materials, including loads of ATLA tapes for microfiche in the Divinity library. Some of these records were sent for authority control processing and some were not. None of them had authority records supplied as part of the process. When we investigated having name authority records loaded as updates, we could not load them. Some NOTIS sites on the other operating system do that. We have never found anyone using our operating system that has successfully loaded an updated "name" authority tape. Since we were beginning the process of looking at a replacement system when we did this "test" we felt that it wasn't worth our spending lots of time to make it work--we didn't know this selection process would take so very long.

Staffing for authority control has been very consistent over the last six years. I have had the same two full time assistants and one part-time librarian since I took this job. I think this consistency has been an important part of our success. I am a part-time cataloger as well as the Authorities Team leader. I catalog for biology, chemistry, engineering and psychology.

We updated our aging LC subject heading resource file and began regular tape loads of LCSH in 1990. I recommend tape loading of records or getting them from a vendor under with these two conditions: 1. a person who will talk to those that are interested gets to review changes to the 1xx field of the authority record before all the bibliographic records are changed and 2. if you do local changes to authority records, that there be a way to stop that updating process from deleting your local data and/or at least reporting mechanism so you can recreate your work.

Do we make local changes? Yes. Are they extensive? No. Why not? Because of the economics and the fact that most folks understand the economics. A pet peeve of many librarians was LC's decision not to add death dates to a personal name even when known. I still occasionally get requests to add death dates. When I do I go into one of my old song and dance routines: "All changes at LC are manual they have no global update abilities (extremely hard to believe and extremely sad) so if they add death dates, it is highly unlikely that they will ever get any original cataloging done." Here we will add a death date if it is a special request, particularly for someone associated with Vanderbilt.

In our database, if you decide not to change a subject heading you lose a lot of support. For example a few years ago LC deleted the term "Education of Children" deciding instead to use "Education" With an education library here, we had used this term. The term "education" was used on so many titles that searching it was fairly worthless. We decided to leave "Education of children" alone. For me it meant I had to adjust and

keep adjusting the authority record so that it would not say “see” but would say “see also.” “Education of children” no longer showed in any of the hierarchies to say “see also Education of children” and eventually the usefulness of the heading decreased (because copy cataloging came through without the term) and we went ahead and changed them. So doing “non-standard” things calls for quite a commitment of effort. I choose instead to try to change the system, for example requesting a new subject heading or asking LC why they do something.

Do we have authority records for every heading? No. I remember when we first went to an online catalog and I was so concerned about a “catch up” tape of authority records. Now I feel as if I need a catch up tape all the time and am less concerned about a few missed records. NOTIS does not require authority records for every heading but depending upon what system you have or in our situation, move to, this may be an issue. For many years we were only adding an authority record for a personal name if the record had a reference. Later the catalogers enjoyed having the call number for literary authors on our local database, since getting access to OCLC was sometimes hard and the schedules did not have all the call numbers and were not as available as “Acorn” (our local name for NOTIS) which was on every desk. Since we became NACO members in February, we are now adding any records that we create. My Authorities Team is not staffed to add all the new names we see on the new headings lists and until we can get these from a vendor, I doubt that we can do full authority control. New headings are generated as soon as the order is placed so many of the headings never end up on titles that we have. Speed and copy cataloging do not search each entry against the authority file so the only chance we get at those headings is through the new headings list. We are doing the best we can given our staff and system limitations.

Numbered series are routed to the serial catalogers in the subject area for authority record creation so most of the series authority work is done by the catalogers and not by the authority control team. Our serial catalogers are very experienced with working with the series authority records and are also taking part in the CONSER maintenance program. Because a part of the reason for these authority records is to record practice decisions, the catalogers need to do these authority records. This is also true for book sets which fall to the monograph catalogers here. Clean up activities on our files is still underway (never ending) so do not be surprised to find entries under “His” and inconsistent practices reflected on “Acorn”.

Work flow

Each week we get a new headings list. An assistant marks it using a highlighter for names to search against the OCLC authority file. She has one week to get through the list. She transfers records that she finds and marks others as problems or as not found. She then turns it over to someone else to mark subjects and then these are searched. The list indicates the existence of an authority record by an asterisk so we can skip lots of the headings on the lists. Subjects that need to be searched are often typographical errors or pattern headings. The person doing subjects does the geographic names as well and those do need to be exported from OCLC. Finally it comes to me and I highlight using a different color anything additionally that I want searched and make my way through the problems that have been marked in pink for me. Frequently these problems generate messages to LC about subject bibliographic file maintenance or questions about practice.

After the load of the new LC Subject headings tape each week, we get a list of exceptions. These exceptions include records to delete that were not located on our local file and changes to the 1xx field of authority records. This gives us a chance to catch global changes that we need to make. In some systems changing that authority record results in changing the bibliographic records. While that is not the case in NOTIS, reviewing these changes allows me to catch headings that split into two or more forms and changes in practice for a heading. One that prompted communication with our divinity cataloger was the change of the term "Churches" to "Church buildings." While it was fairly clear from the note on the old authority record that the heading was for the building, some of the bibliographic records particularly those subdivided by place and "directories" were not appropriate candidates for the new term "Church buildings."

Each week we run global changes so I get a count of how many records and headings were changed. There are two types of changes, 1.) those generated by the authority records and 2.) those requested by command, for example we can change 690's to 650's or strip subdivisions (i.e. Addresses, essays, lectures) using the command change (glch). So normal work involves new headings lists each week, cataloger generated records, reviewing exceptions to tape loaded LCSH, and reviewing global changes. We are also involved in many projects.

Projects

Split file project. I began this project a number of years ago as a way to deal with the tape loads of names and the fact that every name entering the database is not searched. Over the years I have utilized staff with "time available" secretaries in systems, staff at the Annex (during slow

times), and maintenance team staff. The procedure is very easy to learn. We use the new headings lists generated after a tape load and search it with a last name first initial for all personal names without an authority record. Then the person either highlights the list of print-off problems and sends them to the authorities staff who work through the lists as they have time. Searchers find many more name problems than just the ones of the list by using the broad search so we aren't just searching a "tape load" we are doing more general cleanup. The examples of split files were all found fairly quickly as I prepared for this workshop a couple of weeks ago. In fact they may not yet be "cleaned up." If you look, you can probably tell why these are in the file—changes in cataloging rules or rule interpretations. One of my least favorite rule interpretations is the use of b. for born and d. for died. They are in disfavor with me because in our public display these appear to be an initial. The examples I distributed are bothersome to me and I want to get them "cleaned up" however, while some cause real problems, these are fairly cosmetic and the patron would probably find the titles together. Since many authority records don't include references from names with and without dates, it is unlikely that a machine validation reporting, like we currently have on NOTIS will find these problems, even with an authority record present. I was in hopes of getting lots of this stuff "cleaned up" a few years ago when OCLC did its extensive name clean up. We loaded a tape of bibliographic records from them that was generated after that project but lots of splits still showed up, although not as many. I learned from the OCLC person in charge of the clean up project that many of these fell within the realm of "needing review" and did not get changed by the machines. The result for us is that we will continue to send these for authority processing before loading them into our local files.

Another project which we did a couple of years ago was to keyword search a list of frequent typographical errors against headings in the author (1xx or 7xx) and subject (6xx fields.) Again we utilized student help to do the keyword searching and when there was an authority record available the student could go ahead with the change. They sent questions and problems to me. Some of you probably have better access to students and other library employees that have to sit at a desk and have variable work. You might consider these as possible activities for them.

NOTIS has numerous ways to search, some of which identify headings with and without authority records. These searches are a good way to pick up more typos and other incorrect forms as well as headings that need authority records. However, the searching gets to be very boring. After doing this searching for a few months, we approached the systems staff to generate a list of headings without authority records—looking only at the subfield "a". What an eye-opener! There were

typographic and tagging errors everywhere. We have made it through all letters of LCSH (650's) and are currently working on 651's (these need lots of authority records transferred from OCLC—since they have not been loaded).

Because we expect to lose some global change capabilities when we change to our next system, all of us are working hard to identify things that need to be done using global change techniques. The serials catalogers asked for a report by occurrence of titles without authority records. We then adapted this report to corporate names and are bringing in authority records and catching typos on those.

I was actually beginning to feel OK about our files—with the knowledge that we had lots of splits out there. Then I realized we had never tackled the 690's so now we again have lots of global changes to run, changing 690's that are really OK LCSH terms to 650's. The printout was a mere 88 pages long and again identifies more typographical errors.

A couple of years ago we surveyed our users (bibliographers and reference staff) for their priorities, asking whether they preferred for us to get rid of typographical errors, get rid of split files, or spend our time adding authority records. The survey was inconclusive but did make us feel that they felt our work is valuable. The survey was also a way to explain what we do and what we can do.

As a result of a conference in 1991, the Library of Congress has been implementing many changes in subdivision practice, for example they are changing many subdivisions to allow geographic subdivision after the topical subdivision. Last summer we used the list of these that were changed and requested reports of occurrence of the subdivisions on our database to identify ones that needed to be changed otherwise we will have subject strings like: Science - United States -Political aspects and Science - Political aspects—United States (which I found this morning.) We have also used this report to identify geographic names that need to be changed like Germany (West) and Germany(East). We can sometimes identify these using keyword searching but when there are lots of occurrences the report makes the job easier. There are a lot of times that these changes to subdivisions could “slip through” as the pattern heading changes, for example the pattern Shakespeare William that changed last year for these terms:

```
SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM 1564 1616
  --BIOGRAPHY--ANCESTRY
    *SEARCH UNDER
619      SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM 1564 1616--FAMILY (LC 400
bab)
  --BIOGRAPHY--BIRTH
```

*SEARCH UNDER
 620 SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM 1564 1616--BIRTH (LC 400
 bab)
 --BIOGRAPHY--CAREERS
 *SEARCH UNDER
 621 SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM 1564 1616--BIOGRAPHY (VU
 400 bcb)
 --BIOGRAPHY--CHARACTER
 *SEARCH UNDER
 622 SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM 1564 1616--PSYCHOLOGY
 (VU 400 bcb)
 --BIOGRAPHY--CHRONOLOGY
 *SEARCH UNDER
 623 SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM 1564 1616--CHRONOLOGY
 (VU 400 bcb)
 --BIOGRAPHY--DESCENDANTS
 *SEARCH UNDER
 624 SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM 1564 1616--FAMILY (LC 400
 bab)

Unless someone is paying attention, other literary authors that follow the pattern do not get caught and changed. If you do not have a report of changes to LCSH just finding out about these can be challenging, although they usually show up in the Cataloging Service Bulletins. Could a vendor support this? Does your system report these as problems? Do you want to keep up with these changes? Right now we have some time to work on projects because we save time by tape loading subject headings and we recently made some work flow changes so that the catalogers and the copy catalogers are transferring authority records if they have searched them on OCLC. Some of these projects resulted from not having much vendor support but lots of this work is just normal authority work. Each library has to decide what is important and whether these are worth working on and if so, who should do it. We could work on subdivisions all the time, checking to see if each is constructed correctly. We do keyword search geographic names for use as subdivisions when we add or update the authority record. We have not always caught them in qualifiers. We do not check the order of each subdivision although we go through the list of newly subdivided subdivisions requesting reports of occurrences and clean them up. I am sure we miss some incorrect constructions.

Automated Systems/Vendor Interaction

When you think about authority control vendors you have to consider your library online system. What we want and need for our existing system is not the same as what we want and need for the system we plan to change to next year. For our current system we can have an

authority record or not, NOTIS doesn't care. One system we seriously considered, recommended not having an authority record unless it generated a reference (had a 4xx or 5xx field). The system we expect to get will report a heading as "unauthorized" unless there is an authority record so we may want to try to get vendor supplied records for our database to merge with our existing file.

Neither of the systems that made our short list respected the subfield w in the authority record's 4xx field. I have provided an example of a geographic name where the 4xx is identical to the 1xx except for punctuation. Since neither of those systems respect punctuation, this record will have a "see reference" showing the same form as the heading or: x see x. So I am now preaching (up on my soap box) for "standards." I think we should press vendors of online systems to respect all of the MARC standard. I do not think I should have to delete a 4xx from a record just for a particular system. So please help me in pressing for standards when you talk to vendors. I was rather discouraged about this during the system selection process.

Do not expect an authority control vendor to be able to solve all of your problems, for example they do not know what to do when a subject heading splits into more than one term. Also consider the situation of a generalist like me doing authority control for a large system. If you have a change that particularly affects your patrons, get involved, volunteer to help. When the term "Labor and laboring classes" split into "Working class" and "Labor movement," I went through the entire file (Russian and all) doing my best to change to the form that occurred less, then I ran a global change to the more prevalent form, "Working class." Obviously I made some mistakes, particularly in Russian (at the time we did not have anyone proficient in Russian on staff). If a change means a lot to you, help out. The changes to "Theology" with dates that came through last year were assessed by a student of theology who indicated what should change to what, so my staff could simply make the changes, not decide how to make them.

There will be some mistakes made by vendors or in-house staff. Expect the mistakes and deal with them and don't get too upset unless a pattern is developing. My staff works from lists of new headings, not piece in hand, so it is very easy to bring in the wrong authority record if it matches the heading. Hopefully the cataloger will catch the mistake. Remember we do authority work sometimes years before a piece may be cataloged.

Tapeloads

An evil necessity? How many times have I heard "We couldn't afford to get the records anyway except by tapeload." These are usually

for Microfiche sets that have been purchased by libraries over the years, but have never had bibliographic records for each individual title. We also get "tapeloads" for special collections. Our online catalog has been built by tapeloads but since we have not gotten authority records to match we have a lot of headings without authority records and a lot of names under more than one form, for example authors under both an AACR and an AACR2 form of name. Many of these are not really cataloging errors, until you put them in a file together. In a card catalog, your filer would interfile them. The computer is not that smart and depending on the system display and where the difference in form occurs, titles can be screens apart. I recommend at least having authority processing so that the tape is more consistent. I evaluated a new headings list generated following the load of the records for the History of women microfiche set in 1991. The list was 190 pages load. A normal list for a week is about 40 pages. I estimated that it would take my staff 22 work days (we had less OCLC access then) to check the additional 150 pages of headings. I personally checked three pages which generated 147 new headings. There were 29 split files. Of the 29, the records from the tapeload were wrong on 17. No authority records were available for 6 of the headings. As a result of this evaluation, I was able to convince library administration to send the tapes for authority processing.

Our last tapeload utilized a segment of OCLC for inputting original records in a small special collection. Let this be a warning! Unintentionally left out of the contract was updating Library of Congress Subject headings to current form (I had nothing to do with the contract). Records were keyed into OCLC with the most awful forms of headings, and with our OCLC symbol making it appear that we had done the work. The cataloger for special collections has spent lots of time enhancing these records to acceptable standards since we would never consider doing recon without checking all access points against the authority files. The fact that OCLC added this old, outdated stuff to their own database was extremely frustrating to me. No wonder I keep getting old headings into our file!

Working with LC

I am distributing a copy of a form I mailed to the Library of Congress a few years ago. I mailed it with screen prints of our records paper clipped to it. I am also providing you with a blank form so you can take it with you and photocopy it and start mailing your own questions, corrections, etc. to CPSO. One librarian at CPSO remarked that he was amazed that LC errors were not reported more often and just as I am glad to clean up my files, they are too and I have never gotten negative feedback about corrections. After I had sent a number of these, LC asked me to use e-mail because it was too expensive for them to mail back all of the forms.

If you have e-mail access, use the CPSO address: CPSO@mail.loc.gov which is on another example. E-mail will get quicker responses. There are times that my questions get backed up, particularly if I am asking about policy that LC may need to consider. Often I hear, or heard back about corrections or help within a week. At first, I would sometimes get an answer that was terribly LC-centric. I have found that less and less although they hesitate to commit to massive amounts of work, for example it is much easier to get a cross reference added to an authority record (see my Biblical ethics example) than to get the heading changed. Since we became NACO participants in February (very recently) all my questions go through my NACO contacts in Coop Cat instead of CPSO and frequently my questions are answered even faster.

NACO is the Name Authority Cooperative Project which began in 1977 as a result of an agreement between LC and GPO. Now over 100 libraries contribute name authority records to the national databases, RLIN or OCLC and of course LC. All of the records are shared between them so occasionally there will be duplicates created separately on the utilities. These just need to be reported to LC. The Library of Congress has faced staff cutbacks for many years and is under tremendous pressure to reduce their uncataloged titles. They realized that they need help to do all this work. NACO is just one way that libraries are able to cooperate and help each other.

How did I get started with all this back and forth to LC? At their booth at the American Library Association meetings, I stopped to ask questions to the point where one of their representatives grimaced when he saw me. You can certainly start with your contact here at this meeting on Saturday.

We got involved in NACO because our serials catalogers have very strong feelings about LC's position about discontinuing series authority work 1 1/2 years ago. They put together a strong position paper signed by all of the catalogers and many more librarians here. LC's response was: "thanks for your input and would you like to join NACO?" We waited for the OCLC changes to doing NACO work and have found the process to be fairly painless. According to our LC trainer, NACO work on OCLC is now much simpler. We can create records and put them in save for submissions at our desks. For me, it means we can sometimes clear up problems without communicating back and forth to LC. We then submit bibliographic file maintenance reports to LC and or OCLC. The NACO training was a wonderful opportunity for us to fine tune our cataloging skills and to learn why LC does some things. It was also a chance to find out what they do and what some things mean and to argue about what we don't like! I have also included a copy of the online subject proposal form

and one we filled out and submitted. The manual form is in the Subject Cataloging Manual. Anyone can submit LCSH changes or new headings.

SAC

The ALCTS, CCS, Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) has been a forum for me to learn more about subject analysis. Some of the projects that SAC has worked on are: the display of subject headings resulting in the publication, headings for tomorrow, and public access display of subject headings. SAC has had subcommittees that reviewed the NISO standard on Monolingual thesaurus and is currently reviewing the revised Indexing standard. One issue before SAC right now is what to do with form headings and form subdivisions. If you will indulge me I will ask your advice on something I am having to deal with both here and at SAC. If you can take and apply this to headings you use, you might consider Hymns. Hymns is a term which is usually assigned to "hymns" but is also on records for books about "hymns." While I am not saying it will happen to that term, you might want to think about this question with that in mind. My issue has to do with the term "Campaign literature" and it is summarized on the handouts.

SAC is not just for LCSH. It is concerned with subject analysis in broad terms and allows me to think more broadly. I got involved by just attending meetings and asking questions. Then I joined ALCTS and filled out a volunteer form. I am certainly not an expert but I am concerned about patron access and helping patrons, just as you are.

Technical Services Pre-Conference Session: Copy Cataloging Policies and Procedures

Presenter: John Thompson, The United Library

Some forty dedicated catalogers and other interested persons gathered to compare notes on how they do copy cataloging. There was no formal presentation; it was simply a chance to raise various cataloging issues and hear about how libraries deal with them. Most of the discussion was related to the use of the OCLC database by local libraries.

The first set of issues had to do with policies for selecting the appropriate bibliographic record from a bibliographic utility like OCLC. For videocassette cataloging, for example, the cataloging library is supposed to input a new record for each new distributor of a given videocassette, a practice that most libraries seem to follow. It is, however, quite an inconvenience, since there are so many potential distributors! On another subject, there are differences of opinions as to whether a jointly issued teacher and pupil book should be cataloged on the same record or put onto separate records. There was a strong consensus that even though commentary sets may be classified together, separate records should be input for each volume. Use of the 505 (contents) field may be helpful but it does not provide authority control of the author's name(s).

The second set of issues was related to the editing of records. Most libraries still distinguish between LC and member copy cataloging in terms of how they are handled. Most libraries still proofread the entire record, descriptive fields and access points alike. Some discussion ensued on the issue of the removal from the record of various fields that a particular library does not intend to use: e.g., medical subject headings, number fields, etc. The consensus was that because the record may later be shared with other institutions, it was preferable to leave it intact as much as possible.

There was a lively discussion about the question of adding death dates to personal names. For example, even though Richard Nixon died in 1994, the authorized form of his name is still Nixon, Richard M. (Richard Milhous), 1913-. Some indicated that if they knew the death date of a particular theologian they would change the form of the heading for that person's name. Others pointed out that if their records were ever loaded into a joint catalog with those of other libraries who had followed the Library of Congress' form of name, they would end up with a split file. In the end, the death dates might have to be removed in order to bring the records into conformity with the (admittedly outdated) LC name authority record. The discussion concluded with the admission that all present would prefer that the cataloging of current materials by LC be a higher

priority than adding death dates. Patrons should be directed to appropriate reference sources for biographical data; they should not expect completeness of biographical information in the library catalog.

Other examples were cited of LC-authorized headings that were not useful to library patrons. For some monographic series that have been translated into English, for example, the series title is still occasionally established in the original language. Some indicated that they would change the heading for the patrons' benefit. Normally, however, it is better to either (1) request the Library of Congress to change the heading, or (2) request the Library of Congress to add an appropriate cross reference to the heading. The latter option, it should be noted, is only useful if the automated system used by a library allows the cross references to display to the public. The ability to display cross references was mentioned as an important feature that catalogers should look for in evaluating automated systems.

There was some discussion about what should be emphasized when one is assigning subject headings to a title. Soon to be gone are the days when the number of subject headings had to be limited because of the expense of filing additional sets of cards. Some felt that because of the way that records display in online systems, catalogers should not hesitate, if appropriate, to reuse the same topical heading with different subdivisions. There is a difference, it was also pointed out, between assigning call numbers on the basis of what a book is about versus what it could be used for. Some books could be used for their bibliographies, even though they would not be described as bibliographies or as bibliographic material as such.

Other topics discussed included staffing levels (professional, paraprofessional, student) for various cataloging activities, keyword searching versus controlled vocabulary access, addition of contents notes, analysis of separately titled issues of serial publications, and the use of subdivisions for subject headings. There were many more issues to be considered than could be addressed in a brief evening session, but the discussion was generally agreed to be beneficial for ATLA catalogers.

**Fathers, Mothers, and Others:
The Parameters of the Discipline**
by
David Bundy
Christian Theological Seminary

The subject of this essay is what has traditionally been called “patristics” in the catalogues of the academy.¹ The term “patristics” is related to, but not identical with, “Doctors of the Church” (those with ecumenical canonical status), patrology, martyrology, hagiography, mariology and “Church Fathers.” It was developed as the scholarly discipline which studied the approved teachers of the Christian tradition, a tradition which has developed almost exclusively on the basis of Greek and Latin language material, with a preference for material foundational to standard Catholic and Protestant orthodoxy. In 1972, the North American Patristic Society (NAPS) was organized to offer an academic forum for the study. Significantly, it was organized as a subsection of the Classics section of the American Philological Association. After two decades of independent existence, the North American Patristic Society is locked in a debate about its name. It has been proposed to change the name to the Society for Early Christian Studies. However both the new acronym, SECS, and the underlying change in perspective implicit in the name have been a bit hard for some of the membership to accept.

The change in perspective is due to four trends. The first is the realization that what European scholars called “auxiliary sciences” are actually of central importance: numismatics, archaeology, linguistics, textile studies and examination of other cultural artifacts are essential to understanding the texts and periods under discussion. Secondly, within both Catholic and Protestant circles, there has been a growing consensus that the decisions of the previous generations of scholars and churchmen about the relative orthodoxy and/or usefulness of particular writings was less than adequate. Thirdly, there is an insistence that Christian theologians and theological texts cannot be adequately read apart from their context. Fourthly, there is a concern to retrieve not only the voices of women from the period, but also of those who lived on the margins of what appeared, from the western perspective, to be the center of historical development. These may seem elementary but each *Tendenz* is still contested.

There are a number of other debates which have defined the subject of our study. Firstly, there is the matter of dates. Most scholars, especially those

¹ This essay cannot offer a comprehensive view of the discipline discussed, but rather it is offered as a brief introduction to the history of the study of early Christian texts. Most important scholars and projects cannot be mentioned because of space limitation.

who work on Latin materials, will insist that the cut-off date of the patristic period is the end of the eighth century, before the dreaded supposed Carolingian darkness descended onto the European “Middle Ages.” In the Greek world, John of Damascus (c. 675-c. 749 C.E.) has been considered the end of the Patristic period. Scholars who study Christianity east of Byzantium take a more long term view, but there is still no precise consensus. However, most would argue that the period to be studied as part of early Christian literature continues up until the period of Bar Hebraeus (1226-1286) or until the final destruction of the Kingdom of Cilician Armenia (c. 1393) when the islamification of the Turks and Mongols was completed and the centers of learning in the Middle East finally devastated; and Persian and Turkish became the important commercial, literary, governmental and scholarly languages of the Middle East.

The second debate related to what subjects of study are appropriate for reflection by Christian theologians. For example, in 1928, René Draguet was censured because he did not negatively evaluate Julian's understanding of the corruptibility of the body of Christ² and not allowed to teach, for his entire career, in the theological faculty. André de Halleux was censured for writing a dissertation on an East Syrian Writer (Martyrios Sakhona) and forced to publish it as a series of articles rather than as a book.³ A few months ago at a well known university, a graduate student was informed that her job possibilities were “very limited” if she pursued a dissertation on Syriac magical texts. The debate continues.

These issues will be returned to later, but first, we will comment briefly on the production and transmission of early Christian literature, its “rediscovery” in the West, the use of early Christian sources in the modern period and, then, suggest the current parameters of the discipline. I think that an understanding of this development is useful for reference work in theological libraries; it certainly is for me, as well as for my own scholarly research.

² René Draguet, *Julien d'Halicarnasse et sa controverse avec Sévère d'Antioche sur l'incorruptibilité du corps du Christ. Étude d'histoire littéraire et doctrinale suivie des fragments dogmatiques de Julien* (Universitas Catholica Lovaniensis Dissertationes ad gradum magistri in Faculta Theologica, Series II, Tom. 12; Louvain: P. Smeesters, 1924).

³ André de Halleux, “La christologie de Martyrios-Sahdona dans l'évolution du nestorianisme,” *Orientalia Christiania Periodica* 23 (1957), 5-32; idem, “Martyrios-Sahdona: La vie mouvementée d'un «hérétique» de l'église nestorienne,” *Orientalia Christiania Periodica* 24 (1958), 93-128.

I. The Production and Transmission of Early Christian Literature

The study of this material and the debates about them did not begin in the modern era. Christian literature grew out of already extant literary traditions current within the Hellenistic world.⁴ Both the form and the content were shaped by the debates within the academy. Whether from Paul's encounter at Athens as reported in the Acts of the Apostles or the debates in the Jewish synagogues in Galilee, the work of Clement and Origen in Alexandria, Bardaisan at Edessa, and Justin in Rome. All interacted with and were part of the established Graeco-Roman hellenistic school tradition. Part of that tradition was the preservation and transmission of texts and ideas. That which was valued was copied, that which was not (for whatever reasons) disappeared. Some works were transmitted only in part by the historians, compilers of florilegia (collections of quotable quotes), cataenae (chains, usually of exegetical material), homilaries (collections of homilies) and synodicons (collections of decisions of synods). Charges of heresy could make an author disappear, or nearly so (Marcion, Origen, Theodore of Mopsuestia, Severian of Gabala). Quite banal texts, however, were often preserved under the name of a more eminent author. Thus an enormous quantity of material from the early Christian period are pseudonymous and/or undatable texts. For example, the catalogue of Pseudo-Chrysostom material comprises four volumes; the list of manuscripts containing the works of John Chrysostom has reached five volumes. Nobody has attempted to compile a complete list of the Pseudo-Ephrem materials. The important thing is that transmission of these texts involved conscious decisions; although their loss did not always involve a specific decision (war, rats, fire, carelessness). Most of this transmission was done either in academic scriptoria or in the monasteries throughout the Christian influenced areas, in laborious life consuming activity.

Also, the assumed cultural insularity of the western Christian tradition can not be maintained. For example, let's take the story of Barlaam and Joasaph (27 Nov.) transmitted under the name of John of Damascus, or, in other words, the development of the Buddha into a Christian saint. The tale obviously began in India and made its way with the Buddhist missionaries who followed the trade and military routes north through Tibet and into Central Asia. In that context there was considerable interaction between Christians, Buddhists, Manichaeans and Islam. The text was translated into Manichaean Syriac and from that into Old Turkish and Manichaean Turkish. There is not to

⁴ See Harry Y. Gamble, *Books and Readers in the Early Church: A History of Early Christian Texts* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995).

my knowledge an extant translation into Tibetan. It was then translated into Soghdian, and Middle Persian together with a metrical version and into Arabic from which was made a Hebrew paraphrase. From the Christian Arabic version, it went into Armenian, Christian Arabic and Ethiopic. Another branch of translations from Greek took it into Latin (three versions), medieval French, Anglo-Norman, and a Middle High German translation. Another branch of translation from Greek took into Church Slavonic and into Serbian, Russian and Ukrainian versions. At many stages of the development elements were added, including a second century Christian sermon, but the basic values remained in continuity with the original. The story of transmission from East and West can be traced by the grammatical and content shifts in the extant versions. Although transmitted in the West under the name of John Chrysostom, he was a late participant in the development. Nevertheless, by the tenth century, the narrative had spread throughout the Christian influenced world.⁵

Other texts, such as the *Legend of Ahīqar* and *Kallilah wa Dimnah* experienced not dissimilar histories. The point is that the silk road (and all others) ran in two different directions. Christians inherited more than the Christmas tree from their context.

II. The “Rediscovery” of Early Christian Literature in Europe

The title to this section is actually at one level a misconception. This is that all memory of both the classical tradition and of early Christian texts were lost before the Renaissance. This is simply not true; monasteries and the evolving educational systems had preserved much both in terms of ideas and texts. The texts were known; it was only that the questions about which information was organized changed. Indeed, it was the revolution of printing which allowed for the rapidity of the new developments and for the development of the new Reformation and Enlightenment questions.

As in so many areas, Erasmus was there at the beginning. In addition to his *Enchiridion Militis Christiani* (1515) which demonstrated the usefulness of early Christian literature for a discussion of Christian development, he edited a number of early Christian texts, or at least provided introductions to the efforts of Froben. Among these were Jerome (9 vols. 1516-1518), Epiphanius (1524), Irenaeus (1526), Augustine (1526), Ambrose (1527) and Chrysostom (1530). These sparked a spate of editions throughout Europe, often with translations into Latin. Initially, the writings were used as part of the

⁵ There is a large bibliography including texts and translations in various languages. The best introduction to the story of the transmission of the tale is in David Lang, “Introduction” to [St. John of Damascus], *Barlaam and Ioasaph* tr. H. Mattingly (Loeb Classical Library; London: William Heinemann, Ltd.; Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967), ix-xxxv.

inheritance of Western civilization to be appropriated for reflection on the present and for the encouragement of an enlightened spirituality.⁶

However, the real energy for the discipline came from two sources: vision and money. The first was the publication of two competing visions of the history of the Catholic Church. The first was massive *Historia Ecclesiae Christi* (Basel, 1559-1574), more commonly known as *Centuriator* or *Centuries of Magdeburg* written primarily by Mathias Flacius (1520-1575). It sought, century by century, to demonstrate a decline in integrity and spirituality of the church from a pristine New Testament church to one dominated by the Papacy, the “Papal Antichrist” until set free by Martin Luther and the German Reformation. The second was the work of Caesar Baronius (1538-1607), the *Annales Ecclesiastici* (12 folio vols. 1588-1607) which proffered a Roman Catholic response to the Centuries. He reached the year 1198 by his death, arguing for continuity of core values and doctrines within the history of the Catholic Church.

The second was the need to authenticate deeds and adjudicate conflicting claims of ownership of property. Most of Europe had passed through numerous governmental structures, and the claims to property, including monasteries and churches, were a complex tangle of documents written throughout the centuries. And, it was none too difficult to forge new ones and present them, with bribes, to corrupt administrators. Granted, without the bribe, it was difficult to tell the difference. Even Caesar Baronius, in his *Annales Ecclesiastici* offended Philip III of Spain by publishing a text which supported Papal claims for Sicily against those of Spain. Thus Jean Mabillion (1632-1707) would write *De Re Diplomatica*, in which he defended Benedictine claims against the Jesuits and established the basic scientific groundwork for paleography.⁷ He also published the lives and acts of Benedictines.⁸ In a not unrelated effort, the first edition of the Roman martyrology established on scholarly principles, edited by Baronius and others,

⁶ For recent bibliography and indications of earlier sources, see D. Bundy, “Recent Editions and Translations of Erasmus,” *Classical and Modern Literature* 7(1987), 257-267.

⁷ Jean Mabillion, *De re diplomatica libri VI in quibus quidquid ad veterum instrumentorum antiquitatem, materiam, scripturam & stilum, quidquid ad sigilla, monogrammata, subscriptiões, ac notas chronologicas, quidquid inde ad antiquarium, historicum, forensemque disciplinam pertinet...*(Paris: L. Billaine, 1681).

⁸ *Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti in saeculorum classes distributa... Collegit domnis Lucas d'Achery... ac cumeo edidit Ioannes Mabillion* 9 vols. (Paris: L. Billaine, 1668-1701).

was published in 1584.⁹ The use of Saint Gallicanus (who never existed) and the development of his cult in conjunction with the funding of a hospital in Rome illustrates both how easy it was to abuse the system of spirituality and the necessity of establishing historical limits and some control over the appropriation of this legacy.¹⁰

The seventeenth century spawned a number of specialized efforts which still continue or are influential today. The earliest, and still alive and productive, are the Society of Bollandists. This group of Jesuits located in Brussels (with a wee hiatus, 1773-1837) are the editors of *Acta Sanctorum*. The organization is named after the founder of the group, and the first editor, John van Bolland (1596-1665). Bolland and his followers systematically searched the libraries of religious foundations, first in Europe and then beyond for material related to the lives of saints. Many of the texts found have been compiled into critical editions. The definitions were broad, and so the Bollandist library, and publications are an extraordinary resource for Christian prosopography in all languages. From their files were published the catalogues of texts related to saints: *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca*, *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Orientalis* (1910) and the *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina* (1962).¹¹ Significantly, *many* of the texts relate to women.

In Paris, a group of Benedictine monks of the Congregation of St. Maur (founded 1621) decided (1672) to devote themselves to the scholarly preservation and analysis of Christian texts. There were many editions, such as those by Mabillion mentioned above. Other editors and translators included F. Aubert, L. d'Achéry and B. de Montfaucon. Most of these editions would be subsumed into the collection we now know as *Migne's Patrologica Graeca* and *Patrologia Latina*. Theirs was a remarkable effort. Few other groups of Western scholars have achieved their knowledge of Greek. Their Latin translations still provide pathways through the material now assumed and rarely cited, as do their critical opinions about and evaluations of the texts. The Maurists were hurt within the power structures of the Church for their affinities with the Jansenists and Port-Royale, and finally dissolved at the time of the French revolution.

⁹ *Martyrologium romanum, ad novam kalendarij rationem, & ecclesiasticae historiae veritatem restitutum* (Venice: Apud I. Varisorm, 1584)

¹⁰ D. Bundy and J. Mossay, "Galican, Gallicanus, martyr que l'église romaine fête le 25 juin," *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques* 19, 843-845; D. Bundy, "The Acts of Saint Gallicanus: A Study of the Structural Relations," *Byzantion* 57(1987), 12-31.

¹¹ The Bollandists also publish the periodical *Analecta Bollandiana*, and the scholarly series *Subsidia Hagiographica*, which contains many crucial tools and studies.

Meanwhile two groups of refugees from the East were making their presence felt: the Armenians and the Syrians. The Armenian order of Mechitarists settled in Western Europe firstly in Venice and then also in Vienna. Conceived initially as a missionary organization to the Armenian diaspora, their monastic centers became centers for the preservation and transmission of Armenian Christian texts and traditions. Most well known in the West because of Lord Byron, they also maintain perhaps the only printshops where one can purchase early 18th century imprints a few feet from the presses on which they were printed! The Syriac Christian tradition made itself visible in new ways through the work of the Assemani family in Rome. Joseph Simonius Assemani (1687-1768) produced the *Bibliotheca Orientalis* (1719-1728), a massive (3 vols in 4) encyclopedia of Syriac Christianity which has not yet been completely superseded.¹² He also contributed a compilation of church calendars, unfinished in six volumes,¹³ and a large collection of material relating to the canon law of the Eastern Churches.¹⁴ He and a relative, Peter Moubarek, also produced an edition and Latin translations of the works of Ephrem of Syria (6 vols. 1732-1746).¹⁵ This has only recently been superseded, and then only for portions of the three Syriac volumes, by the massive Ephrem edition of Edmund Beck published in *the Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium*.¹⁶

Assemani's brother and nephew also worked on the project of preserving and making Syriac Christian literature known in Europe. The nephew, Stephen Evodius Assemani catalogued manuscripts (especially Oriental manuscripts) in various libraries: Florence¹⁷ and the Vatican.¹⁸ The

¹² J.S. Assemani, *Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino Vaticanis...* (Rome: Typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1719-1728)

¹³ J.S. Assemani, *Kalendaria ecclesiae universae...* (Rome: Sumptibus F. Amidei, 1750-1755).

¹⁴ J.S. Assemani, *Bibliotheca Juris Orientalis Canonici et Civilis*, 5 vols. (Rome: Ex typographia Komarek, 1762-1766).

¹⁵ *Ephraem Syrus Opera omnia quae exstant graecae, syriace, latine...* 6 vols. (Rome: Ex Typographia Vaticana, apud J.M.H. Salvoni, 1752-1756).

¹⁶ (Louvain: Secrétariat du CorpusSCO 1955-1979). The entire work is available from Peeters, Bondgenootenlaan 153, 3000 Leuven, Belgium.

¹⁷ S.E. Assmemani, *Bibliothecae Medicaeae-Laurentianae et Palatinae Codicum Mss. Orientalium Catalogus* 2 vols. (Florence: Ex typographio Albizianiano, 1742).

¹⁸ J.S. Assemani, *Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae Codicum Mss. Catalogus* 5 vols. (Rome: Ex typographia Sacrae Congregationis de Fide, 1762-1766).

brother, Joseph Aloysius Assemani, compiled Syriac liturgies,¹⁹ wrote on the East Syrian (Nestorian) patriarchs,²⁰ and contributed a volume on ecumenism and church union.²¹ Another relative, Simone Assemani, wrote one of the first scholarly introductions to Arabic culture (1787).²² The work of the Assemani family overshadowed the magnificent work of Michael Le Quien, the Dominican scholar at Paris who produced the still essential, posthumously published, *Oriens Christianus*²³ which compiled material on most of the Eastern Churches. Le Quien also published (1712) the still standard edition for much of the literary corpus of John of Damascus.²⁴

Among the important contributions of the eighteenth century are the compilations of the conciliar documents by N. Coleti (1728-1733) which were subsumed into Giovanni Domenico Mansi's encyclopedic collection of materials about the councils.²⁵ Despite the poor quality of both text and critical theory of the editorial work in both that of Mansi and the editions taken over for his publication, the resulting collection has been the most accessible text of conciliar documents for generations of scholars and remains an important resource. Only comparatively recently have significant portions of the foundational documents contained in the work been superseded with truly critical editions: Eduard Schwartz (1858-1940) began to publish a critical

¹⁹ *Codex litugicus Ecclesiae Universae* 13 vols. (Rome: Ex typographia Komarek, 1749-1766).

²⁰ J.A. Assemani, *De Catholicis seu patriarchis chaldaeorum et nestorianorum commentarius* (Rome: Apud Benedictum Francescium, 1775)

²¹ J.S. Assemani, *Dissertatio de unione, et communione ecclesiastica* (Rome: Typis Archangeli Casaletti, 1770)

²² Simone Assemani, *Saggio sull'origine, culto, letteratura, e costum degli Arabi avanti il pseudopropheta Maometto* (Padova: Nella stamperia de Seminario, 1787)

²³ Michaelis Le Quien, *Oriens Christianus, in quatuor patriarchatus digestus; quo exhibentur ecclesiae, patriarchae, caeterique praesules totius orientis* 3 vols. (Paris: Ex typographia regia, 1740)

²⁴ *Sancti patris nostri Joannis Damasceni, Opera omnia quae exstant, et ejus nomine circumferuntur... Opera et studio P. Michaelis Le Quien* 2 vols. (Paris Apud Joannem Baptistam Delespine, (1712).

²⁵ *Sacrorum Conciliorum Nova et Amplissima Collectio, in qua Phil. Labbeus, et Gabr. Cossartius... et novissime Nicolaus Coleti in lucem edidere ea omnia insuper suis in locis optime disposita exhibentur, quae Joannes Dominicus Mansi...* 31 vols. (Florence: Expensis A. Zatta, 1758-1789)/

edition of the Greek councils, work on which is continuing;²⁶ C.H. Turner (1860-1930) edited the early Latin conciliar texts.²⁷

The Modern Period

The modern period of scholarship on early Christian literature can be perhaps traced to the publication by the great encyclopedist and parish priest, Jacques Paul Migne (1800-1975), of the *Patrologia Graeca* and *Patrologia Latina*. The *Patrologia Latina*, comprising 217 volumes of Latin texts written before the death of Innocent III (1160-1216), was published 1844 and 1855.²⁸ The *Patrologia Graeca*, comprising 162 volumes of Greek text with Latin translations, was published between 1857 and 1866. The work, not unlike the popular *Thesaurus Linguae Graeca* which provides texts in electronic format, depended primarily upon extant (and available) editions. There were also large numbers of printing errors, because of the size and complexity of the project. This, and his other commercial efforts, were sometimes misunderstood and unappreciated by some ecclesiastical superiors, but others recognized the importance of the work. It made available a large number of texts to a greatly expanded audience of clerics and academics in Europe and North America. It also brought fresh attention to the desirability of the development of rigorous critical editions of early Christian texts based on the widest possible manuscript base.

This new awareness was encouraged by another seventeenth-nineteenth century phenomenon, the widespread transfer of manuscripts (or copies thereof) from most Eastern monastic and cultural centers by the expanding Western imperial powers. Napoleon's ships brought back material to Rome and Paris. He was joined by countless missionaries, businesspersons and soldiers who scoured the landscape of Egypt, Mesopotamia and eventually Asia. These were stored in the libraries of London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Italy, Brussels, Leiden, and especially, the Vatican. Other material made its way into most European universities and regional libraries. Small collections eventually made it to North America, mostly via missionaries and businesspersons. Catalogues of many of the larger European

²⁶ Eduard Schwartz, ed., *Acta conciliorum oecumenicorum* (Berlin: DeGruyter, 1914-)

²⁷ C.H. Turner, ed., *Ecclesiae occidentalis monumenta iuris antiquissima* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1899-1939)

²⁸ On Migne, see Migne et le renouveau des études patristiques. *Actes du colloque de Saint-Flour, 7-8 juillet 1975* ed. par A. Mandouze et J. Fouilheron (Théologie historique, 66; Paris: Beauchesne, 1895) and R. Howard Bloch, *God's Plagiarist; Being an Account of the Fabulous Industry and Irregular Commerce of the Abbé Migne* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994).

collections were published during the 19th century. The number of catalogues alone is daunting. Recently a major scholarly task has been to publish repertories or catalogues of catalogues!²⁹ The catalogues of collections provided the essential basis for an expanding and continuing process of editing and re-editing early Christian texts. Eventually, perhaps, these will be collected and made available in searchable electronic format!

The modern critical editions began in the late 1830's with the 1839 publication of Chrysostom's *Homilies on Matthew* in three volumes by Frederick Field (1801-1885).³⁰ These together with this edition of Chrysostom's *Homilies on Paul's Epistles* (1849-1862) were the first editions of early Christian texts attempting to use a critical textual method since the 17th-18th century editions of Montfaucon.³¹ He was, unlike most scholars of the literature after the early 18th century, quite aware of the philosophical context of early Christianity.

Most others, however, like the prolific Angelo Mai (1782-1856), were content merely to publish the manuscripts found in a particular library.³² Despite its drawbacks, his work has spared many scholars from the frustration of being unable to afford to fly to Italy to examine the text themselves. However, when one pulls an edition or translation from the shelf, it can require significant effort to determine the quality of the work. It is a world in which

²⁹ Marcel Richard, *Répertoire des bibliothèques et des catalogues de manuscrits grecs* (Publications du l'Institut de recherches et d'histoires textes, 1; Paris: CNRS, 1991); Alain Desreumaux, *Répertoire des bibliothèques et des catalogues de manuscrits syriaques* (Documents, études et répertoires; Paris: Éditions du CNRS, 1991); Bernard Coulie, *Répertoire des bibliothèques et des catalogues de manuscrits arméniens* (Corpus Christianorum; Turnhout: Brepols, 1992); Robert Beylot et Maixime Rodinson, *Répertoire des bibliothèques et des catalogues de manuscrits éthiopiens* (Documents, études et répertoires; Turnhout: Brepols, 1995).

³⁰ *Sancti patris nostri Joannis Chrysostomus... Homiliae in Matthaëum; textum ad fidem codicum mss. et versionem emendavit praecipuam lectionis varietatem adscriptis adnotationibus...* ed. Frederick Field (Cambridge: In Officina Academica, 1839).

³¹ *Sancti patris nostri Joannis Chrysostomus... Interpretatio omnium epistolarum Paulinarum per homilias facta* ed. Frederick Field (Oxford: J.H. Parker, 1849-1862). Field is also known for his work in *reconstituting Origen's Hexapla: Origenis Hexaplorum quae supersunt* ed. Frederick Field (Oxford: Ex Typographeo Clarnedoniano, 1875)

³² for example, *Scriptorum veterum nova collectio* ed. Angelo Mai (Rome: Typia Collegii Urbani, 1839-1844).

individual presses cannot be trusted to guarantee quality; and, new is not always better.

The process of editing and translating texts, as well as studies endeavoring to interpret them, began with the safest of theological texts. This was especially true in Protestant traditions of scholarship where they were used as counsel for theological ideas. In the Protestant areas of Europe and in North America, there appeared to be very little to excavate and property disputes were of a quite different nature. In Britain and the U.S.A., there was little scholarly interest in early Christian literature until recently. When there was interest it was in the earliest, the supposedly “uncorrupted,” level of the tradition; and the texts were used almost exclusively for information about theology and/or the Bible. Thus, the focus was on “patristics” (actually, “patrology”) and especially on the “Apostolic Fathers,” a term coined in 1672 by J.B. Cotelier in his *Patres aevi apostolici*. Neither the primitivist urge in American religious life nor its polar opposite, “Modernism,” were conducive to the study of Christian literature composed between those pristine early texts and the Enlightenment. Generally, and there were fortunate exceptions, the texts were to be used as a theological resource. The debate in NAPS about SECS is related. At a recent scholarly conference some were accused of being too irreverent in their approaches to Syriac literature when they insisted upon a strict textual approach to the material in question. A colleague has insisted that the discipline of Patristics must retain a close relationship to the church which produced the literature. I have no quarrel with that, but personally see no necessary conflict between careful scholarship on material and the tradition which produced it. Basic politeness, and scholarly tentativeness, should cover a multitude of misunderstandings. And the churches must accept the fact that once written, texts are no longer the exclusive domain of the author or author's community!

In Catholic circles, there was more willingness to look at the context and at diverse genre (liturgy, poetry, homilies, hagiography, etc.). There was also more effort put into the “auxiliary” sciences. Catholic scholars have led the way in the study of art, music, inscriptions, literary form, and in the critical edition of texts. They applied the best of methods of classical and historical studies to the study of early Christian texts. Because of their learned missionaries in Asia and the Middle East, and then because of the connections to scholars in France, Belgium and Italy, material and interest in the literature of those areas blossomed first among Catholic scholars. We would be much poorer but for the work of scholars at Rome, Paris, Lyons, Vienna, and numerous other smaller centers. As for example in the case of René Draguet mentioned above, theological and ecclesiastical limitations sometimes hampered research. However, when it was not possible to produce great theoretical syntheses (of which the Germans and English were fond), attention was focused on the basic elements: texts, sources, languages, archaeology,

numismatics, etc. Draguet taught "Oriental Philology and History" and consecrated his life after 1948 to the reconstitution and further development of the *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium*, a series which was edited with no regard to the theological orientation of the text! It was essential, and still unfinished, work. It has provided the basis of the research on the Eastern Christian traditions of our own period.

The modern boom in early Christian studies within the British and North American contexts began with the Oxford Congress on Patristic Studies in 1951. Meeting every four years, first under the leadership of F.L. Cross and after his death organized by his secretary Elizabeth Livingstone, this has become a truly international congress, with many of the lectures having been published in *Studia Patristica*.³³ The relationships, and models of scholarly work promoted, have spawned generations of scholars, and a multitude of specialized conferences. If one compares the size of the *Bibliographia Patristica* in 1959 and the most recent volume to appear, one can see the change. Recently, there has been some cooperation between Classicists, Byzantinists, specialists in Slavic literature, Sinologists, Armenologists, Indo-Europeanists, Islamicists and others in efforts to understand the culture of the first one and one-half millennia of the Christian era.

The focus on early Christian life and literature as culture and sub-culture has involved a significant shift in paradigms of interpretation. Theology has ceased to be the central driving force for the study of the period. It has been replaced either by equally myopic ideological and transitory approaches or by multi-dimensional cultural analysis. The corpus has long since moved beyond the approved canon of "Fathers" and "Doctors of the Church." Heresy as a category of analysis is rarely mentioned; after all, few if any choose to believe or worship in a particular way because they consider it heretical! Also there is an increased interest in popular religious life; after all, scholars don't really define religious practice in our period. And from the record, that has apparently not changed. Studies of women have moved beyond Mary to an increased appreciation of tales of women, and the recent trend to understanding women writers as "matristics" or as Andrew Kadel's volume calls it "matrology."³⁴

Another recent trend has been toward an appreciation of early Christian culture outside the boundaries of the imperial church: these are a significant portion of the "Others" of Fathers, Mothers and Others. Scholars are looking

³³ *Studia Patristica* was initially published by the Berlin Academy. However, after an abortive attempt to publish this work in North America, it has been published most recently by Peeters, Leuven, Belgium.

³⁴ Andrew Kadel, *Matrology: A Bibliography of Writings by Christian Women from the First to the Fifteenth Centuries* (New York: Continuum, 1995).

to the East and South, to Africa and Asia. In the beginning, the scholars looked to Syriac, Armenian, Georgian, Arabic, Coptic and Ethiopic literature as sources for versions of known texts and preservers of translated texts, the original of which was lost within the empire. Since most of the Ethiopic, Arabic and Coptic versions were approximate translations, these Christian literatures received little attention. This has slowly changed to an appreciation of local/ethnic/national religious cultures that were influenced by Christian ideas and valued. In addition to the venerable Syriac, Armenian, Georgian, Arabic, Coptic and Ethiopic, studies are expanding in Nubian, South Arabic, Middle Persian, Sogdian, Turkish dialects and Chinese.³⁵ Christian traditions, many preserved only in oral form, in India, are being reexamined and Malayalam is becoming an important scholarly language.³⁶ Gone are the days when a scholar could feel comfortable with Greek and Latin. Texts are being published in all of these languages from a variety of presses and in a variety of formats. As before, texts and translations vary significantly in quality, but at least they are being preserved and made available.

The result of the shift of scholarly and geographical orientation is a reorientation not only of scholarly tools, but also of our understanding of the world. Recently a book by Garth Fowden has argued that the central events of history happened east of Byzantium. Traditionally, scholars have considered the central focus of history to be the divide between Eastern (Byzantine) Christianity and Latin Christianity. In his *provocative Empire to Commonwealth*, Fowden explored the relationship between religious belief and governmental effectiveness, focusing on the period from Constantine I (312-337) to the Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid (786-809), but with attention to the preceding Roman and Persian empires.³⁷

The argument was threefold. Firstly, Islam was the culmination of the late antiquity's search for unity of divinity and government; secondly, diversity within the Byzantine and Islamic empires forced the development of more pluralistic commonwealths; and thirdly, monotheism served both Byzantine and Islamic governments as a cohesive factor for government and provided

³⁵ For a concise bibliography of basic materials for the study of some of these language and literature groups, see D. Bundy, "Middle Eastern Christian Studies: Basic Resources," *Summary of Proceedings, Thirty-ninth Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association* (ed. Betty O'Brien; St. Meinrad: ATLA, 1985).

³⁶ The Oriental Institute for Religious Studies and St. Ephrem Ecumenical Research Institute have published hundreds of important scholarly volumes in Malayam, as well as some in English.

³⁷ Garth Fowden, *Empire to Commonwealth: Consequences of Monotheism in Late Antiquity* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993).

ideological support for imperial conquest. This argument moved the center of historical investigation of both Christianity and Islam to Byzantium and Baghdad.

Fowden's thesis is plausible, but debatable since it radically oversimplifies key historical relationships with minimal attention to social and economic history. There are other complicating factors, for example: (1) One can interpret older Roman society as a unitary empire (using Fowden's definition); (2) Osroene, Armenia and Georgia adopted an universalist monotheism before Byzantium with nationalistic but not imperial design; (3) By moving the center of inquiry eastward one cannot ignore, as Fowden does, the developments in the Tibetan empire and in Central Asia where the Arabs, Tibetans, Chinese, Persians, Byzantines, Mongols, and Turks among others, struggled for control. After all, the Abbasid revolution began in the central Asian city of Marv (or Merv), a heavily Christian city populated primarily by Soghdians; and, (4) the Tibetan Empire, contemporary with the period under discussion, found its ideological center in Buddhism but can at its largest extent be considered, using Fowden's distinction, a commonwealth.

Therefore the argument can be made that the "center" should be moved even further to the East and North. It can, and will, be argued that the area in which the decisive events of the past two millennia occurred was Central Asia. Remember after all the trajectories of the transmission of the narrative of Barlaam and Joasaph!

For these, and other reasons, the job of the Librarian has become more complex. As our clientele and churches become more focused on the present and three minute musical composition, and as scholarly research enlarges the boundaries and diversity of the Christian heritage, the task of documenting and referencing the development of religious life and thought with a focus on the Christian tradition becomes ever more complex. Perhaps an understanding of our movement from "patristics" to "early Christian literature" can assist in that endeavor.

**Fathers, Mothers, and Others:
M/Patristics Reference Sources**

by

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The following list is by no means presented as a complete bibliography of reference sources for the field of m/patrology. It is intended rather as an introduction, a guide for the researcher approaching this area of study with little previous background in it. Beyond these works the scholar will find a great many far more specialized reference sources for in-depth research. It is hoped only that this list will prove a useful beginning pathway into an extraordinarily rich and fascinating branch of theological study.

A major point to be made is that there are relatively few sources listed herein which are focused only or primarily on m/patristics or the early Christian church. Beyond such works, the researcher will need to go to reference sources in related fields. The two most important of these, as a quick glance at the list will reveal, are New Testament and Classical studies. A third and no less significant field is that of the Byzantine world and the Eastern Church. The connection with New Testament studies is not difficult to make, since that era immediately precedes the period of the earliest Church fathers, and information about them will be found in standard biblical reference works. Classical sources are essential because they provide information about the wider world in which the patristic authors lived and wrote; also, in many instances patristic texts are preserved in anthologies of classical works. The importance of Byzantine and Eastern studies has been amply demonstrated in the preceding address by David Bundy.

Note: For older works, publication information has usually been taken from Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1986), which presumably gives the earliest date of publication. Many of these works have gone through subsequent printings, copies of which may have dates that vary from those given here.

I. English language

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

The Anchor Bible Dictionary. David Noel Freedman, editor-in-chief. 6 vols. New York: Doubleday, 1992.

The Catholic Encyclopedia: An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline, and History of the Catholic

- Church*. Ed. Charles G. Herbermann, et al. 17 vols. + suppl. New York: Encyclopedia Press, 1907-22. (suppl. II, 1951-58)
- New Catholic Encyclopedia*. Prepared by an editorial staff at The Catholic University of America. 17 vols. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967-79.
- Civilization of the Ancient Mediterranean: Greece and Rome*. Ed. by Michael Grant and Rachel Kitzinger. 3 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1988.
- The Coptic Encyclopedia*. Aziz S. Atiya, editor-in-chief. 8 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1991.
- A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, Comprising the History, Institutions, and Antiquities of the Christian Church, from the Time of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne*. Ed. by William Smith and Samuel Cheetham. 2 vols. London: John Murray, 1875-80. (Reprint: New York: Kraus, 1968)
- A Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects and Doctrines*. William Smith and Henry Wace. 4 vols. London: John Murray, 1877-87. (Reprint: New York: AMS Press, 1967)
- A Dictionary of Christian Biography and Literature to the End of the Sixth Century A.D., with an Account of the Principal Sects and Heresies*. Ed. by Henry Wace and William C. Piercy. [Revised and abridged edition of above title]. London: John Murray, 1911. (Reprint: Peabody, Mass.: Hendrickson, 1994)
- Dictionary of the Apostolic Church*. Edited by James Hastings. 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916-22.
- Encyclopedia of Early Christianity*. Everett Ferguson, ed. New York: Garland, 1990.
- The Encyclopedia of Religion*. Mircea Eliade, editor-in-chief. 16 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1987.
- Encyclopedia of the Early Church*. Produced by the Institutum Patristicum Augustinianum and ed. by Angelo Di Berardino; transl. from the Italian by Adrian Walford. 2 vols. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.
- The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. George Arthur Buttrick, Editor. 4 vols. + Suppl. Nashville: Abingdon, 1962, 1976.
- The Oxford Classical Dictionary*. Ed. by N. G. L. Hammond and H. H. Scullard. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970.
- The Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*. 2nd ed. Ed. by M. C. Howatson. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989.
- The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*. Alexander P. Kazhdan, editor in chief. 3 vols. New York: Oxford University Press, 1991.

The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church. Edited by F. L. Cross and E. A. Livingstone. 2nd ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1974.

Theological Dictionary of the New Testament. Ed. by Gerhard Kittel. Transl. and ed., Geoffrey W. Bromiley. 10 vols. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, [1964-76].

Who Was Who in the Roman World: 753 BC--AD 476. Ed. by Diana Bowder. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1980.

Patrologies

Patrology. Berthold Altaner; transl. by Hilda C. Graef. Based on the 5th German ed. New York: Herder and Herder, 1960. [See below for 8th German ed.]

Patrology. Johannes Quasten. 3 vols. Utrecht: Spectrum Publishers, 1950-60. [Reprint ed.: Westminster, Md.: Christian Classics, 1983]

"A Decade of Patristic Scholarship." Thomas P. Halton and Robert D. Sider. *Classical World*, vol. 76, Nov.-Dec. 1982, p. 65-127, and July-Aug. 1983, p. 313-383; also published as one vol. [Intended as update of Quasten, vols. 1-3]

Patrology. Edited by Angelo Di Berardino, with an introduction by Johannes Quasten. Westminster, Md.: Christian Classics, 1986. [Intended as the continuation, vol. 4, of Quasten's patrology, above]

Lexicons, Greek

A Greek-English Lexicon. Comp. by Henry George Liddell and Robert Scott. Rev. and augm. by Henry Stuart Jones. [9th ed.]. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1925-1940 (1 vol., orig. issued in parts, with suppl., 1968).

A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature. A translation and adaptation of the 4th rev. and augm. ed. of Walter Bauer's *Griechisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch zu den Schriften des Neuen Testaments ...* by William F. Arndt and F. Wilbur Gingrich; 2nd ed. rev. and augm. by F. Wilbur Gingrich and Frederick W. Danker from Walter Bauer's 5th ed., 1958. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1979.

A Patristic Greek Lexicon. Ed. by G. W. H. Lampe. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961-68 (1 vol., issued in parts). [Intended to complement Liddell & Scott, above]

Lexicons, Latin

- A Glossary of Later Latin to 600 A.D.* Compiled by Alexander Souter. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949. [Intended to supplement Glare, below]
- A Latin Dictionary.* Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1955. [Reprint of *Harper's Latin Dictionary*, 1879]
- Oxford Latin Dictionary.* Ed. by P. G. W. Glare. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1982 (1 vol, orig. issued in parts, 1968-82).

Bibliographies

- A Bibliography of Bibliographies on Patristics.* Jerry L. Stewardson. Typescript. Evanston, Ill.: Garrett Theological Seminary Library, 1967.
- Coptic Bibliography.* Unione Accademica Nazionale. Corpus dei Manoscritti Copti Letterari. Direttore, Tito Orlandi. Microfiche and print. Roma: Centro Italiano Microfiches, 1982-
- The Early Church: An Annotated Bibliography of Literature in English.* Thomas A. Robinson, with Brent D. Shaw et al. ATLA Bibliography Series, no. 33. Metuchen, N.J.: ATLA and Scarecrow Press, 1993.
- Eastern Christianity: A Bibliography Selected from the ATLA Religion Database.* Rev. ed., 1984. Ed. Paul D. Petersen. Chicago: ATLA, 1984.
- Matrology: a Bibliography of Writings by Christian Women from the First to the Fifteenth Centuries.* Andrew Kadel. New York: Continuum, 1994.
- "Middle Eastern Christian Studies: Basic Resources." David Bundy. In: *Summary of Proceedings*. Thirty-ninth Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association (Drew University, 1985), pp. 102-129.

Periodical and Other Indexes

(See also under Computer Databases)

- Religion Index One: Periodicals (RIO).* Chicago: ATLA. 1949-
- Religion Index Two: Multi-author Works (RIT).* [Chicago]: ATLA. 1970- [*Festschriften*, 1960-69]
- Index to Book Reviews in Religion (IBRR).* Evanston, Ill.: ATLA, 1986-; retrospective data available 1949-1974.

Religious and Theological Abstracts. Myerstown, Pa.: Theological Pub., 1958-

New Testament Abstracts. Vol. 1, 1956- . Cambridge, Mass.: Weston Jesuit School of Theology, 1956-

Atlases

Atlas of the Christian Church. Ed. by Henry Chadwick and G.R. Evans. New York: Facts on File, 1987.

Atlas of the Early Christian World. F. van der Meer and Christine Mohrmann; trans. and ed. by Mary F. Hedlund and H. H. Rowley. London: Nelson, 1958.

Atlas of the Roman World. Tim Cornell and John Matthews. New York: Facts on File, 1982.

The Harper Atlas of the Bible. Ed. by James B. Pritchard. New York: Harper & Row, 1987. [In Britain: *The Times Atlas of the Bible*]

II. Non-English Languages

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

Augustinus Lexikon. Hrsg. von Cornelius Mayer, in Verbindung mit Erich Feldmann,

et al.; Redaktion, Karl Heinz Chelius. (In progress; complete through vol. 1.) Basel: Schwabe, 1986-

Bibliotheca Sanctorum. 12 vols. + appendix and index. [Roma]: Instituto Giovanni XXIII della Pontificia Università Lateranense, [1961?]-70.

Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie. Fernand Cabrol et Henri Leclercq. 15 vols. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1907-53.

Dictionnaire de la Bible. Fulcan Vigouroux. Supplément, Louis Pirot. 5 vols. in 10 + suppl. vols. (in progress; complete through suppl. vol. 11, "Sarepta"). Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1907-

Dictionnaire de spiritualité ascétique et mystique: doctrine et histoire. Marcel Viller, assisté de F. Cavallera et J. de Guibert. 16 vols. Paris: Beauchesne, 1937-94.

Dictionnaire de théologie catholique: contenant l'exposé des doctrines de la théologie catholique, leurs preuves et leur histoire. A. Vacant, E. Mangenot, É. Amann. 15 vols. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1909-50.

Dizionario degli istituti di perfezione. Diretto da Guerrino Pelliccia et da Giancarlo Rocca. (In progress; complete through vol. 8, "Spirituali"). [Roma]: Edizione Paoline, [1974-]

- Marienlexikon.* Hrsg. im Auftrag des Institutum Marianum Regensburg E.V., von Remigius Bäumer und Leo Scheffczyk. 6 vols. St. Ottilien: EOS Verlag, 1988-94.
- Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft.* August Friedrich von Pauly. Neue Bearb. begonnen von Georg Wissowa, inter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgenossen hrsg. von Wilhelm Kroll und Karl Mittelhaus. 24 vols.; 2. Reihe, v. 1-10A; Suppl. v. 1-15. Stuttgart: Metzler, 1894-78.
- Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum: Sachwörterbuch zur Auseinandersetzung des Christentums mit der antiken Welt.* Hrsg. von Theodor Klauser. (In progress; complete through vol. 17, fasc. [2], "Jenseits"). Stuttgart: Hiersemann Verlags, 1950-
- Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart: Handwörterbuch für Theologie und Religionswissenschaft.* Hrsg. von Kurt Galling. 3. völlig neubearb. Aufl. 7 vols. Tübingen: Mohr, 1957-65.
- Theologische Realenzyklopädie.* Hrsg. von Gerhard Krause und Gerhard Müller. (In progress; complete through vol. 24, "Obrigkeit"). Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1977-

Patrologies

- Patrologie: Leben, Schriften und Lehre der Kirchenväter.* Berthold Altaner, Alfred Stuiber. 8. Aufl. Freiburg: Herder, 1978. [See above for English transl. based on 5. Aufl.]

Concordances

- Clavis Patrum Apostolicorum: catalogum vocum in libris Patrum qui dicuntur apostolici non raro occurrentium.* Heinrich Kraft. München: Kösel, 1963.
- Concordantiae Augustiniana: sive, collectio omnium sententiarum quae sparsim reperiuntur in omnibus S. Augustini operibus.* David Lenfant. 2 vols. Paris: Sebastiani Cramoisy, 1656. (Reprint: Brussels: Editions Culture et Civilisation, 1982)
- Index Tertullianus.* Gösta Claesson. 3 vols. Paris: Études Augustiniennes, 1974.
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Indexes

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- Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt (Rise and Decline of the Roman World).* Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1972-
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III. Computer Databases

Periodical Indexes

The ATLA Religion Database on CD-ROM. Evanston, Ill.: ATLA, 1993-
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Text Databases

CETEDOC Library of Christian Latin Texts: CLCLT. Universitas
Catholica Lovaniensis, Lovanii Novi. Turnhout: Brepols, 1993-
Patrologia Latina Database. Alexandria, Va.: Chadwyck Healey, 1993-
Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG). Irvine, Calif.: University of California
Irvine, 1987-

Major Editions of Patristic Works in Series

In some instances m/patristic texts, whether in the original languages or in English translation, can be found only as part of a series of works. The following list is intended to assist the researcher in locating these texts, by providing complete and thus easily searchable series titles. Series are presented in chronological order of beginning publication date. Please note that original publication information is given as accurately as it can be ascertained; some publishers and dates vary according to different sources, especially for older works. Later reprints may be available. It should also be noted that some series are not restricted to or comprised primarily of patristic literature.

I. Original Languages [without English translation]

Patrologiae cursus completus. Series Latina. J.-P. Migne. 221 vols.
(includes 4 index vols.) Paris: Migne, 1844-64. [Commonly
known as the *Patrologia Latina*]
-----*Supplementum.* A. Hamman. 5 vols. Paris: Garnier, 1958-74.
Patrologiae cursus completus. Series Graeca. J.-P. Migne (includes Latin
translation of Greek texts). 161 vols. Paris: Migne, 1857-66.
[Commonly known as the *Patrologia Graeca*]
Indices. F. Cavallera. Paris: Garnier, 1912.
Index locupletissimus. T. Hopfner. 2 vols. Paris: Geuthner, 1928-45.
Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vienna: C. Gerold,
1866- (Now published: Vienna, Hoelder-Pichler-Tempsky)

- Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana.* Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1866- [Also referred to as *Bibliotheca Teubneriana*]
- Monumenta Germaniae historica. Auctorum antiquissimorum.* 15 vols. Berlin: Apud Weidmannos, 1877-1919.
- Scriptorum classicorum bibliotheca Oxoniensis.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1894- [Also referred to as *Oxford Classical Texts*]
- Patrologia syriaca.* Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1894-
- Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten drei Jahrhunderte.* Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1897-
- Corpus scriptorum christianorum orientalium.* Now comprises 6 series: Scriptorum Syriaci, Coptici, Arabici, Aethiopici, Iberici, Armeniaci. [Various publishers], 1903- (Now published: Louvain, E. Peeters)
- Patrologia orientalis.* Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1904- (Now published: Turnhout, Brepols)
- Sources chrétiennes.* Paris: Editions du Cerf, 1941- [Text in original languages with French translation] [Some early titles have translation only]
- Biblioteca de autores cristianos.* Madrid: Editorial católica, 1946- [Text in original languages with Spanish translation]
- Corpus Christianorum. Series Latina.* Turnhout: Brepols, 1953-
- Corpus Christianorum. Series Graeca.* Turnhout: Brepols, 1977-

II. English Translations

Please note:

- (*) Indicates text in original language with English translation on facing page
- The first three of these series contain essentially the same English texts

- A Library of [the] Fathers of the Holy Catholic Church.* Oxford: J. H. Parker, 1838-88.
- The Ante-Nicene Christian Library.* Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1867-72. American ed.: *The Ante-Nicene Fathers: Translations of the Writings of the Fathers Down to A.D. 325.* 10 vols. New York: Scribner's, 1908-11. Additional vol. published: New York: Christian Literature Co., 1897.
- A Select Library of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church.* 14 vols. New York: Christian Literature Co. 1886-90. [Later reprints by Eerdmans]

- **The Loeb Classical Library*. (Includes large number of Greek and Latin Christian authors as well as classical authors.) Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1912-
- Ancient Christian Writers*. New York: Newman Press, 1945- (Now published: New York, Paulist Press)
- Fathers of the Church*. New York: Cima [later, Fathers of the Church, Inc.], 1947- (Now published: Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press)
- Library of Christian Classics*. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1953-
- Cistercian Studies Series*. Spencer Mass.: Cistercian Publications, 1969-
- **Oxford Early Christian Texts*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970- [latest vol. published 1987]
- The Classics of Western Spirituality*. Ramsey, N.J. [later New York]: Paulist Press, 1978-

Planning for Library Automation Transitions

by

**Ramona Madewell
Vanderbilt University**

This continuing education workshop dealt with the stages in planning transitions within library automation. The Vanderbilt University experience was used as a model for elaboration of the process.

Transition is a passage from one state, stage, subject, or place to another. Change is defined as a movement, development, or evolution from one form, stage, or style to another. Change is inevitable.

The Vanderbilt Experience

- ◇ Hardware/Software Developments
- ◇ Functional/Database Developments
- ◇ Migration Process So Far

Who Is Involved In The Process?

- Staff (individuals and committees) of your library
- Users of your library
- Upper-level administration / Governing body
- Other departments (legal, purchasing, computing)
- Staff from other libraries
- Outside consultants
- Current vendor
- Prospective/new vendor(s)

Steps in Planning for Migration

- ◇ Needs Analysis
- ◇ Considering Alternatives
 - Survey Marketplace/Literature Review
 - RFP, RFI, RFQ, etc.
 - Functional Checklists
 - Survey/Visit Other Sites
 - Vendor Demonstrations
 - Vendor Documentation
 - Hands-On Experience (via Telnet, etc.)
 - Monitor Listserves

Selection Process

- Reputation, Experience, Economic Viability
- Customer Base
- Adherence to Standards

Ability To Meet Functional Requirements
Development Plan/Vision
Deliverability
Hardware/Software Design
System Performance
Customer Support
Training
Documentation
Reports
Conversion Issues
Integration With Other Systems
Cost
Willingness to Negotiate/Listen

- ◇ The Contract
 - What You Agree to Buy
 - How Much and When You Will Pay
 - Rights and Responsibilities of Both Parties
 - Consequences (“What If” Clauses)
- ◇ Installing the Hardware and Software
- ◇ Implementing the System
 - ◇ Study, Study, Study—Think, Think, and Rethink
 - ◇ Define and Enter Parameters
 - Indexing Rules
 - Locations
 - Circulation Policies
 - Fund Structures
 - Security
 - OPAC Displays and Other Options
 - Reports
 - ◇ Convert/Load Data
 - ◇ Train Staff and Users
 - ◇ Plan For Downtime
 - ◇ Publicity
 - ◇ Final Conversion and Cutover

Selected Readings

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Searching the Internet, Part II: Religious and Theological Sources

Presented by

Dr. John Gresham, Sterling College

Dr. Robert Krapohl, Baylor University

Dr. Gresham began the workshop by presenting a search strategy for locating religious and theological resources on the Internet. Dr. Krapohl described electronic journals and magazines as a new format for religious information and reviewed some of the currently-available religious studies e-journals.

Dr. Gresham gave an overview of electronic conferences (listservs) in religious studies, describing how religion scholars are currently using this new form of communication and telling how to find conferences on specific subjects. Dr. Gresham then reviewed religious electronic-texts available on the Internet and pointed out the various Internet tools useful for finding print resources in religious studies.

The workshop ended with a presentation on “theological cybrarianship” or theological service to virtual and local communities. Dr. Krapohl used his experience as a list manager to suggest how theological librarians might serve virtual communities as list managers and e-journal editors. Dr. Gresham concluded with brief comments on serving local communities of students and faculty by providing the information and training they need to access Internet resources.

The workshop included online demonstrations of many religious studies resources on the Internet.

Writing a Collection Development Policy
by
James Dunkly
University of the South

Introduction

Who are you? Brief oral survey of participants with respect to how many have collection development responsibilities now (most), how many are also library directors (several), degrees, years of experience, etc.

What don't you know? Listing of areas in which participants wished they had more training/knowledge/experience.

Who are your effective partners in collection development now? Listing by participants of those who are of most help to them.

Who should your effective partners be? Listing by participants of those whom they would like to enlist in partnerships.

Thesis: The political dimension of collection development is crucial in our libraries.

Begin with policy; don't try to sell policy later to people who have not been consulted in formulating it. Librarians can serve as "experts" in collection development because librarians have (or ought to have) the broadest view in the institution with respect to historical perspective, subject matter, other libraries' holdings, and the like. Librarians must have ultimate responsibility and must be held accountable for collection development. We will be judged on our performance according to one standard, for the most part: do they get what they need in a timely way?

Inventory of yourself and your institution: You may not be able to work in every situation. Different situations require different skills, different levels, and kinds of experience, even different personalities. Looking as realistically as possible at both yourself and your institution is necessary, not just at the outset but at regular intervals, in order to assess your probability of success.

Institution: What are the institution's goals--not just its degree programs but its service aims? What is your institution's financial situation? Its political climate? Its sense of identity and clientele?

Library: What are your library's goals, and to what extent are they compatible with and do they further the goals of the institution?

Self: What are your own goals, professionally and personally? Can you do what your institution needs at this point in its life and yours? Put your qualifications (experience, degrees, communication skills, management expertise) and your political situation together and ask, "What is my credibility? Will they believe what I tell them?" Remember, trust makes it work, and the absence of trust will kill anything.

Thesis: Collection development policy making is first of all a problem in human relations; it must be done collaboratively in order to be successful. There has to be a reasonable measure of consensus within the institution if librarians are not to be, and not to be perceived as being continually over against other facets of the institution.

Personal review: [Here I summarized what I think I have learned from each of my own educational and professional situations, partly to establish my own credentials in the group, and partly to reinforce the necessity of regular self-inventory to make us more effective.]

Importance of a written collection development policy

1. ATS requires it.
2. If you don't have one, how do others pick up the pieces when you die or leave?
3. If you don't have one, how do you account for what you've been doing when someone challenges you?
4. It's useful for institutional advancement--recruitment of faculty and students, general communication about what the institution is doing, cooperating more effectively with other institutions, and attracting donors.

Charge to the collection development committee

In 1994-95, the collection development committee of the University of the South was given the following charge: to ensure that the information resources available in the University library and elsewhere on campus are adequate to ensure that the University can achieve its stated mission and goals. In addition, the committee was provided with the following list of suggested goals for its own work:

1. To revise and update the written collection development policy.
2. To develop guidelines for dealing with access vs. ownership issues.
3. To develop a comprehensive and ongoing deaccession program.
4. To assess the strengths and weaknesses of the collections in light of the University's stated mission and current curriculum and programs.
5. To review the adequacy of the collection development budget.
6. To review the current materials budget allocation formula to determine if it is meeting our needs.

This document was used as a point of departure for ensuing discussion.

Definition of "adequacy"

Thesis: "Adequate" collection development is being done if the library's primary users are getting what they need when they need it.

Discussion: Every term in the foregoing thesis must be defined in the context of the library in question. The thesis constitutes a measurable, perennial criterion. Neither ACRL guidelines nor ATS standards can be so

used. Access and ownership are partners, and both must be redefined in light of present and anticipated technologies. In effect, we now train patrons to build their own libraries, to be librarians, particularly given what is possible via World Wide Web. Finally, the notion of "satisfaction" is always relative. As the saying goes, "If you are not completely satisfied, maybe you should reconsider your definition of satisfied."

Each of the Sewanee committee's goals was examined at some length. Departmental allocation was discussed particularly thoroughly, with little support being voiced for it, at least in theological libraries.

Conclusion: A collection development policy must be public if it is to be effective. An effective policy cannot be written without handling each of the other goals mentioned above: addressing the patterns of cooperation (access vs. ownership); correlating gifts, purchases, and weeding; analyzing the collection in light of institutional goals; establishing a workable budget philosophy and procedure. *Reminder: this is a political process.*

Thesis: If they get what they want, they'll be happy.

Evaluation: What we may have to help reshape is our patrons' notion of what "getting" something means (access vs. ownership), or what a "reasonable" time might be, or what constitutes "needing" something. There will be times we have to tell patrons that they must wait (but how long is a policy issue), or go elsewhere (but where is at least in part a policy issue too). Whether and in what circumstances we are also justified in saying "Use an alternative" or "Do without" must be settled collaboratively within the institution itself, this is not simply a library question. With very few exceptions, though, any of us ought now to be able to promise our primary users, "If you need it, we'll see that you get it." If we can't do that, are we really doing our jobs?

The acceptance of a collection development policy depends on service, on the track record, and on interpreting that track record--interpersonal relations. Enlisting faculty and administrators as our partners in this enterprise is one of our most important tasks as librarians. Competing for resources or administrative attention is wasteful and destructive; collaboration has to be the watchword.

Policy, not procedure

Putting procedural matters into collection development policy statements is a mistake. Keep it short and keep to policy.

Example: The draft policy statement from Albright College was used as an example. It has the following elements: introduction, objectives, selection responsibility, fund allocation, selection guidelines (i.e., what kind shall be used and on what basis), serials, non-print material, specialty collections (e.g., archives or satellite libraries), gifts, collection maintenance and evaluation, cooperative networks, and intellectual freedom. This core statement is four

pages long. Appended are specific guidelines for subject areas, request forms, and a statement on gifts to provide to donors.

Caveat: A decision about collecting is also a decision about space, staff, budget, and time. If you are going to get it/keep it/handle it/weed it, you are going to spend time and money and space and effort: is what you propose to do worth it, given those considerations? The only way to answer that question is to ask: what are the institution's priorities?

Special problems (that tend to get lost)

Special collections: These need policy statements, too, even if they are entirely dependent on gifts and have no funds available for purchases. Special collections should match institutional identity, history, and mission. Policies are needed about soliciting, refusing, accounting for, and publicizing materials in special collections.

Archives: Many theological libraries also house the archives of their institutions, and perhaps of their denominations as well, at least regionally. Defining the institutional mission in terms of the kinds of service provided to the wider church and to the world of learning is essential here.

Reference: The interest in reference weeding, space allocation for reference, and online reference at this conference shows how important it is to have appropriate policy statements in this area.

Periodicals: The University of the South is asking every faculty member which titles he or she requires as (a) hard copy, every issue in its entirety; (b) electronic copy of full text, articles only; (c) table of contents only, with rapid document delivery of any article chosen. Correlating electronic and print services within the library and within cooperating networks of libraries will occupy our time increasingly and must have policy direction.

Microforms: These materials are still important and must be factored into overall collection development policy.

Preservation/conservation: What portion of institutional resources shall be devoted to physical care for items owned, to ensure availability of intellectual content?

Non-print media: Are teaching collections growing up in your faculty's offices about which you know nothing? Coordinating curricular materials in all fields is an increasing problem for many; policy statements can help manage the situation.

Christian education materials: Should your library provide currently available (and recommended?) materials only, or should it also provide historical examples as well? This is not just a library decision.

Duplication of resources in remote locations: Depending on physical arrangements in your institution, and perhaps on demography as well, satellite collections (probably, though not necessarily, of duplicate materials) may be

helpful. Reserves are a special case, and digitized reserves an exciting new possibility.

Database services: The relationship between database management and library services must be specified in a policy statement if the institution is to be spared chaos. The cost of access services must be included in overall "collections" budgeting.

Communication

Policy: The written policy has to be communicated to the institution as a whole at every stage. It must be "sold" and "partnerships" built for it on the basis of trust earned through performance (service).

Monitoring: The effectiveness of the policy must be monitored and the policy statement revised as needed, using the same collaborative process that built it initially.

Training: Staff and patrons alike must be trained to a new sense of "collecting" and therefore to a new sense of what is possible, viz., they all get what they need when they need it.

Centrality of communication: Nothing we do is so important, and we can never do too much of it. It must be monitored and refined continually for effectiveness. Communication includes orientation, instruction, news, interpretation of policy, answering questions, asking for suggestions and responding to them promptly. The communication process has to be built into the collection development policy statement.

Some reading that I found useful

The collection development policy statements of Albright College, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Harvard Divinity School, St. Paul Seminary School of Divinity, Texas Christian University, Trinity University (San Antonio), Union Theological Seminary (New York), University of the South--my thanks to colleagues who made those documents available to me.

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BUSINESS REPORTS



Minutes of the Business Session of the American Theological Library Association

Thursday, June 15, 1995, 11:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
President Roger L. Loyd, presiding

President Loyd called the business meeting of the 49th ATLA Conference to order at 11:15 a.m. in Benton Chapel on the Vanderbilt University campus. After a word of welcome the following announcements were made:

- Rosalyn Lewis will serve as Parliamentarian for the session.
- David J. Wartluft has been appointed Recording Secretary for the Association.

New members and first-time attendees were asked to stand and be recognized. Sara Myers was welcomed as the 1996 ATLA conference host. She indicated the distribution of the draft "Purpose, Identity and Mission," a preliminary document to a draft of the new Standards for Accreditation of the Association of Theological Schools.

Roger Loyd's "Presidential Remarks" were presented. Mr. Loyd announced that the "Employment Guidelines" distributed in the *Newsletter* will be discussed in the appointed roundtable discussions. They are intended as an explanation to any accreditation standards and not as text for the standards themselves.

President Loyd called on Albert Hurd, Executive Director, for the next portion of the meeting. Mr. Hurd introduced ATLA staff attending the conference

Report of the Executive Director [The full text of this report appears elsewhere in the *Proceedings*.]

Mr. Hurd highlighted the following aspects of ATLA's endeavors:

- Products have been delivered on time and improvements have been made in the products.
- Work on quality assurance and product improvement continues based on user comments.
- A Windows version of the indexes is in planning for 1996, but the DOS interface will continue to be available.
- In Preservation efforts ATLA did not receive an NEH grant last year, but new initiatives are underway. A portion of the Day

Mission Collection is being filmed through a short-time partnership with Yale Divinity School.

- Partnerships are our future. We are reaching out to form alliances with producers of software and hardware. Competing is challenging and costly. The product from alliance with the Catholic Literature and Periodical Index is anticipated in October. Also in Fall 1995 there will be the release of the South African Bibliography containing data from 1923. Because of some data conversion problems there is no firm date for the release of Old Testament Abstracts.
- Internet connectivity and services is a new development for ATLA which is moving forward.
- With respect to Member Services we now have the fulfillment of the plan initiated in 1991. This is the second year with a full-time staff member.
- Additional Continuing Education opportunities are being offered with the first ATLA Institute in January 1996 with the theme "Managing Within Change." Bill Miller chairs the committee planning the event.
- The development of the *Ethics Index* is into its third year with a first release. Currently there are 45 subscribers, and problems of publicity and marketing are being addressed.
- Another partner, the Association of Theological Schools is moving to an important meeting in June 1996 to adopt new accrediting standards. We will meet in joint session with ATS in Denver next summer. With ATS support Kenneth Arnold of Auburn Seminary is measuring technologies available on seminary campuses and has sent a survey to ATLA libraries. Results thereof will become a basis upon which ATS and ATLA can develop a proposal to address the gulf between the "haves" and "have nots" of technology in theological schools.

Melody Chartier, Director of Member Services, [whose full report is published elsewhere in these *Proceedings*] began her report by extending thanks to the Annual Conference Committee and local hosts. She updated members on the schedule of future conferences: 1996-Denver, CO; 1997-Boston, MA; 1998-Philadelphia, PA; 1999- possibility of Atlanta, GA; 2000-Berkeley, CA; 2001-Durham, NC. Ms. Chartier indicated that automation upgrades are in preparation with the anticipation

that the August *Newsletter* as well as ATLA membership applications will become available online.

Dennis Norlin, Director of Index, Database and Documentation, indicated the complexity of the database effort which involves seven teams consisting of a total of 32 people. Its products are offered in print, on tape, CD-ROM, and planned for the Internet. He indicated his belief that the directions of ATLA are sound, *viz.*, working with a structured hierarchical database and maintaining our independence from large commercial vendors. ATLA is making careful decisions about technology to provide quality products as efficiently and economically as possible.

John Bollier, Director of Development, [whose full report is published elsewhere in these *Proceedings*] reported in three areas:

- Grants—ATLA has received over \$3 million in grants since 1979. Last year we received \$150,000 from the Lilly Endowment as a match for the NEH grant already approved for serials preservation. A \$7,400 Executive Discretionary Grant was received from the Trinity Parish Foundation for us to work in partnership to develop a Latin American Bibliographical Network. 1 July we will submit a new proposal to NEH for Preservation.
- Gifts—The Board of Directors has had 100% participation in gifts through cash or pledge for the current year, and a total of more than 40 people total have given upwards of \$3000. This is being matched 2:1 from ATLA reserve funds to increase the endowment by more than \$10,000.
- Partnerships—Citing ATLA's Strategic Plan to reach out to share resources and experience globally, Mr. Bollier noted the presence of three international librarians in attendance. He detailed contacts made in his recent trip to western and central Europe.

Patricia Adamek, Director of Finance, [whose full report is published elsewhere in these *Proceedings*] briefly rehearsed the history of ATLA's structure and finance. She noted that for the current fiscal year deficits in Member Services and Preservation were balanced by anticipated income in index products in the budget. She indicated that in the budget presented for fiscal 1995-96 the lines for Index and Preservation have been unified reflecting the revised cooperative structure internally. She also indicated that the proposed budget is a deficit budget not due to ongoing products but due to the launching of new products and endeavors. ATLA

looks to a break even point with the *Ethics Index* in approximately a year, and there are startup costs to developing an Internet presence and the launching of the ATLA Institute. Ms. Adamek noted that profits derived may be used only to continue and develop the endeavor and may not accrue to individuals. We began the year with a fund balance in excess of \$500,000 so that the proposed budget can be covered with anticipated revenues and the remainder absorbed by the fund balance.

Roger Loyd read a motion adopted by the Board of Director's at its meeting Wednesday, "that recognizing the need to support ATLA's continuing development, we accept the deficit budget for the 1996 fiscal year as presented, recognizing that the 1997 fiscal year budget will not incur a deficit. The Board will, as is its custom, monitor this situation through the regular quarterly reports of the Director of Finance and re-evaluate the situation at its midwinter meeting."

A question from the floor inquired about the new marketing strategy for the *Ethics Index* to which Ms. Adamek replied that it entails advertising to a broad audience including full page ads in journals, and exhibits at conferences such as ALA, Philosopher's conference and ACRL. Also, a person is making calls on potential customers.

Myron Chace, Chair of the Advisory Committee on Technology and Internet Planning presented an overview of the report [published elsewhere in these *Proceedings*] and the proposed timetable for the provision of an ATLA Internet node currently proposed for development in conjunction with Vanderbilt University. By development in conjunction with a university there is support available 24 hours per day making it a cost effective approach with greater reliability and support. Beta testing will focus on the Religion database. The second component for development is document delivery and the third, various member services such as a Listserv, and the *Newsletter* and *Proceedings* available on-line.

Marti Alt, Secretary of ATLA announced the report of the Teller's Committee to indicate that the membership elected David Bundy, Roger Loyd, Paul Stuehrenberg and Sharon Taylor to three year terms on the Board of Directors.

Following announcements by the host librarian William Hook, the meeting was adjourned.

David J. Wartluft, Recording Secretary

**“Horned Toads and Theological Librarians:
How Different Are We?”**

**ATLA Presidential address
by
Roger L. Loyd**

I should like to direct your attention to a story from Texas and ask whether it may have implications for our self-understanding as theological librarians in a rapidly changing world. As with all good stories, it is told as true. It is the story of a West Texas horned toad, a desert animal (more akin to lizards than to toads) known for being able to survive for long periods on little water and food.

The text which follows comes from a printed page, which came with the statue of “Old Rip” that sits on my desk.

“Old Rip” 1897-1929

In 1897 when the Corner Stone of Eastland County Court House was dedicated, Earnest Wood, a justice of the peace, placed a West Texas horned toad, “OLD RIP,” along with a Bible and several other objects of interest in the corner stone ... here “Old Rip” lived for 31 years.

On February 8, 1925, when a wrecking crew began to demolish the 31-year old courthouse to make way for a new one three thousand persons were on hand to witness the opening of the corner stone. After Judge Ed S. Pritchard removed the Bible and the other objects, Eugene Day, a local oil man, thrust his hand into the cavity of the corner stone and lifted out the dust-covered toad, “Old Rip,” ... holding him up by the hind leg to show him to the crowd. His other hind leg twitched... “Old Rip” was alive ... the crowd cheered and “Old Rip” awoke from a 31 year slumber.

“Old Rip” was exhibited in various parts of the country, including a visit to President Coolidge in Washington.

“Old Rip” died of pneumonia January 19, 1929. His owner apparently left him outside in a cage during a West Texas blizzard. His body was embalmed and can be seen today in his plush-lined casket in the lobby of the Eastland County Court House. You are invited to see him*

Here we have the classic librarian epitomized: the ability to survive and prosper with meager resources, against incredible odds. And so, it may be profitable to see what may be learned from reflecting on the story of “Old Rip” and its relationship to our lives as librarians in theological and religious studies collections.

* [Note: Following this speech, an Eastland County native from the audience informed me that the body of “Old Rip” was stolen, casket and all, in the early 1970s, and has not been seen since.]

First reflection: Nothing fails like success.

Success, especially against overwhelming odds, draws attention. As librarians, our significant accomplishments in building collections, serving library patrons, and incorporating technological advances into our libraries have brought us deserved recognition. And, these achievements have usually been made not as a result of increased appropriations for the library by our institutions, but with ever tighter budgets. But if we rest on our accomplishments, becoming satisfied with having survived until this point, we may be in danger of believing our own press releases. Indeed, we set ourselves up for failure.

Second reflection: Beware the urge to allow your success to be put on display.

As an Association, this is our greatest challenge: to continue to succeed, not merely to be satisfied with our accomplishments. As happened with “Old Rip,” survival and success in the moment might not guarantee a future for us. Those of us in academic settings are occasionally the recipients of well-meant and sincere compliments from our administrators: we continue to be called ‘the heart of the school’ in most places. But the danger of being a displayed object, particularly in a world in such transition as ours is, is that storms will blow through for which we, or those to whom we report, are unprepared.

Third reflection: The reward for good work is more work.

This is the plain truth. By succeeding, we have earned the opportunity to continue to work at the task of librarianship. We will continue to succeed, not by relaxing and enjoying the applause (when it occurs) but rather by continuing to move forward in the best traditions of our profession and with our best thinking about the challenges that face us.

How much are we like that West Texas horned toad? Time will tell.

Report of the Executive Director

Introduction

This report* is being drafted after my recent attendance at the mid-year American Society for Information Science (ASIS) conference, which focused on electronic publishing. I came away with much new information on the progress being made with issues of copyright in the electronic environment. Although technologies are being developed in response to publishers concerns for authentication and use of electronic documents/texts and to control copying within the fair use intent of the copyright code, there was evident among a number of the attendees an antagonism toward publishers and their efforts to resolve this area of misunderstanding and conflict. The overall issue is economics; those who "own" information expect to be paid for it.

Several other major discussions pointed out the importance, necessity, and explosion of partnerships in electronic publishing. Two prominent models were evident at conference sessions: the ones between major publishers and technology companies; and the ones that could be characterized as internal. That is, those between university presses and their libraries, or in some cases between groups of both of these all have a stake in the cost of creating information as well as the expense of consuming it. The common elements of both types of partnerships is the electronic publication of all kinds of information, developing methods of controlling its dissemination for cost recovery and profit, copyright protection, and finding new ways to respond to the consumers of electronic information. Certainly a major shift that ATLA will need to deal with in order to survive in the electronic environment is the delivery of full text, preferably in electronic formats. It goes without saying that this process has been influenced and accelerated by the Internet and its rapid progress toward commercialization.

ATLA, like many professional library associations, is under a great deal of pressure to be a player in electronic publishing with the Internet being the primary vehicle of distribution. Unlike print publishing, electronic publishing requires a great deal more in capital investment and a different set of human resources to create, maintain, and deliver information electronically. During the last six months through committee and staff work, ATLA has moved its technology and Internet planning forward. A full report summarizing the discussion and activities has been

* This report was originally presented to the ATLA Board of Directors at its 14 June 1995 meeting. Its original content was the source of the remarks I presented to the business session of the Association on 15 June.

circulated to the ATLA membership and appears on the Board's agenda. Wither ATLA in all this?

In addition to this background information on technology and my concerns about it for ATLA, this report covers many other activities and achievements by the staff at 820 Church Street.

Financial Condition

Patti Adamek's 30 April financial report is included with the Board meeting materials. This report signals to all of us the difficulties a small association can experience in a good economic year as it attempts to bring online a new product, the *Ethics Index*, and sustain, through major internal subsidies, the fixed costs of its preservation program. Both the *Ethics Index* and the preservation program continue to be a drag on ATLA resources. Our recommendation to the Association is to give the *Ethics Index* another year to establish itself as a product, as our previous experience has demonstrated that it takes about three years for a new product to get established in the market. The Preservation Programs' financial problems stem from the lack of outside funding to sustain the monograph preservation part of the program. This has been a continuing aspect of the monographic preservation program since ATLA undertook it in the 1980s.

The 1996 fiscal year budget that we will present to the Board is further evidence on how tough it is for ATLA to balance out its current and projected resources to meet the various programs for members, Internet development, and the continued development of the *Ethics Index*.

Products and Sales

Ethics Index

Since the January report, sales of the *Ethics Index* have increased nearly 100 per cent; 40 subscriptions had been received as of 1 June. Thirty-nine of the subscriptions are from current seminary/divinity and college/university customers; one subscription is from a university with no history of purchasing ATLA products. We developed the *Ethics Index* after a study of the existing ethics reference tools in the market indicated that there was not a single electronic tool that covered ethics from a multi-discipline perspective. Secondly, our expectation was to broaden our market base beyond libraries with a focus on religion. It is my belief that these two goals are still valid and we should give the *Ethics Index* another full fiscal year of development and marketing before we make a final decision on its future.

We have, with the able assistance of and suggestions from Dennis Norlin, modified our marketing approach for the *Ethics Index*. Ads have appeared and will continue to appear in key library and professional

journals in the field of ethics. In order to increase our product presence and make ATLA's name known to a broader academic, public, corporate and special library market we have or will be exhibiting more in this year and next. For example, in March we exhibited at the Association of College and Research Libraries in Pittsburgh; in April the American Philosophical Association Conference in Chicago; in June we will be at Special Library Association in Montreal; and in late June we will exhibit at ALA in Chicago. This summer we will develop a direct sales approach to marketing the *Ethics Index*, as well as our other CD-ROM products. Sang Hui Oh, who, for more than four years, has handled customer relations and invoicing for all the print products and the religion database CD-ROMs, will assume new duties in direct sales. In addition, we will continue our direct mail marketing of *Ethics Index*.

Finally, Dennis Norlin appointed and convened the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on the *Ethics Index* in early April. Two ATLA members, Alan Krieger and Kirk Moll, are serving on this committee. The committee's suggestions about the focus, scope, content as well as the ongoing self-evaluation of the product by the Ethics team is beginning to improve its quality for users.

Religion Indexes: Print and Electronic

Sales of hard copy subscriptions to *Religion Index One* (RIO), *Religion Index Two* (RIT), and the *Index to Book Reviews in Religion* (IBRR) have continued to decline in the current fiscal year. We will have a better assessment at the end of the fiscal year, but the erosion at this time appears to be most significant for IBRR and RIT. On the other hand, subscriptions to the 1995 *ATLA Religion Database* on CD-ROM (RDB) have increased about 20 per cent in the current fiscal year; subscriptions to the 1995 version of *RIO/RIT/IBRR 1975* – on CD-ROM (RRI) have increased about 35 per cent for the current fiscal year. We estimate that total subscriptions to the combined print and electronic for 1995 will include 1,400 RIO (970 print/430 CD-ROM); 849 RIT (419 print/430 CD-ROM); and 780 IBRR (350 print/430 CD-ROM). In May administrative staff reviewed the proposed release date of September for the second 1995 disc of RDB. Our concern in doing so was budgetary. If the 1995 RDB update, originally scheduled for completion and shipment in September, had held to this release date then we would not be able to reduce its current subscription liability and recognize its income, and account for its accrued production expense in fiscal year 1995. Therefore, our decision was to change the release date of the 1995 RDB update from September to late August.

Production staff are preparing the most recent RIO and RIT data for updating the *Biblical Studies* in August 1995. Based on low consumer

interest and production problems related to ATLA's self-designed search engine, we decided to cancel the *Women and Religion* CD-ROM.

Partnership Products

In April I traveled to the Catholic Library Association's (CLA) meeting in Cincinnati to negotiate a price with the CLA Board for the *Catholic Periodical and Literature Index* on CD-ROM. This was a very helpful process that has enabled marketing staff to proceed with the necessary marketing. We are projecting a release date for CPLI in late October 1995. Currently we are negotiating pricing with the producers of the *South African Theological Bibliography* (SATB). Annelies Moeser has turned up a South African document delivery source for the journals indexed in the SATB which we are pointing toward in our promotional information as a product/value enhancement. By mid-June we will ship a one-off beta test SATB CD-ROM to South Africa for comment. Our schedule calls for a September release date. *Old Testament Abstracts* (OTA) presents us with our largest marketing challenge because the file only covers the last two years. Staff have undertaken several initiatives to expand the content of this file, which we will be able to update you on at the meeting. We still need to negotiate the price of the OTA CD-ROM prior to its release in September.

Preservation Program and Products

As you can see from the financial report, the Monographic Preservation Program's demise has affected the income for the preservation fund. Although the Director of Finance is optimistically projecting that our sales goals will be met for monographs, it does not appear to be sufficient to cover the fixed costs for the program, which include such items as minimal personnel and administrative costs, storage of masters, rent and utilities, and equipment. On the other hand, we have had some good sales of existing monograph and serials collections during the past quarter; we anticipate some further additional sales which may help reduce the deficit.

In order to reduce the monograph program's liability to member libraries who have subscribed since 1987 but not taken any microfiche, staff will write personal letters to them encouraging them to take existing subject collections, thus saving them the labor intensive tasks of selecting and ordering individual titles. If this approach has any success it would help reduce the program's liability and our inventory of microfiche.

The project to film approximately 1200 titles from the Yale Day Mission Collection is proceeding as planned. Selection and cataloging will be completed by the Yale staff in July and filming by Preservation Resources will begin in June with an expected completion date of October 1995. The collection was recently promoted in *Program Notes*.

Serial sales have performed as expected. The NEH serials project is moving forward more smoothly than before with the use of alternative vendors UMI and Preservation Resources. Much work remains to be done in securing from publishers permission to film and make copies of titles still under copyright.

Internet and Strategic Planning

The Report of the ATLA Advisory Committee on Technology and the Internet Planning Committee was included with the May *Newsletter*. The Strategic Plan, covering 1995 through 1997, is also included with the Board materials and a summary version is available upon request to Association members.

External Relations — Continuing

ATS – ATLA

In consultation with the president and vice president, I recently conveyed to Dr. James Waits, Executive Director of ATS, our suggestions for a joint ATS – ATLA program at the 1996 conference. These included:

- ◇ A joint plenary session with a keynote speaker addressing issues of education and technology. We further assumed that this session would take place at the ATS hotel.
- ◇ Breakout sessions after the plenary that would permit administrators and librarians to discuss points raised by the speaker.
- ◇ A Virtual Library exhibit that would be available from Sunday afternoon through Tuesday noon. We recently changed this approach at our Internet Planning Committee meeting to a demonstration of the ATLA Internet node, which would have as many of the aspects of the originally conceived Virtual Library. If ATS were to become a partner on the node we would make every effort to have its services available for demonstration and use by its members.
- ◇ If a common meal of our respective groups is a possibility, we expressed preference for a luncheon in the context of the plenary and the breakout session.

Pontificio Istituto Biblico (PIB) — Elenchus of Biblica

Progress with PIB on the preparation of Elenchus data has proceeded with caution. We are developing an agreement that is somewhat different than our agreements with other partners. The editors of Elenchus have requested a more general agreement that begins at the software and technical support level for creating Elenchus data using the

ATLA AIDE data input program. Annelies Moeser has been negotiating this agreement and it appears that we could have it completed in July. Elenchus will not appear electronically as soon as the CPLI and SATB because of a more cautious approach. Staff thinks this is a sound approach given the complexities of Elenchus and the major re-engineering the Elenchus staff will have to undertake in applying technology to the creation of this publication.

Seminario B'blico Lationamericana (SBL), Costa Rica

Annelies Moeser, Director of Strategic Planning and Partnerships, traveled to SBL in March to confer with the librarian Alvaro Pérez and SBL's president, Elsa Tamez about the development of a Latin American Theological Library Network, joint indexing projects, and the development of Spanish language resources and document delivery for distance learning programs. In consultation with Alvaro, Annelies and John Bollier developed a proposal to the Trinity Grants Program for this pilot project which will be implemented in late 1995. It is a good beginning. Based on the Board's suggestions, Annelies, with the help of Alvaro, will continue to explore other possible ways of networking with theological libraries and librarians in Latin America.

Instituto Superior Evangélico de Estudios Teológicos (ISEDET)

Progress with ISEDET has been very slow since our meeting with Dr. Nestor Míguez in November 1994. From several sources we understand that ISEDET is experiencing severe financial problems. Nevertheless, some of our discussion with Dr. Míguez on how they might make the *Bibliografía Teológica Comendada* (BTC) more current in coverage seems to have been given serious consideration. In our most recent communication Dr. Míguez stated that Dr. Eduardo Bierzychudek (the former editor of BTC) had been engaged to produce the 1994 annual volume of the BTC and that Marina Rubino would complete the 1989-1990 volume and begin work on the 1991 volume.

Finally, John Bollier's report contains information about his recent visits to potential and future partners in Europe.

Respectfully submitted,
Albert E. Hurd, Executive Director/CEO

Report of the Director of Member Services

1. Introduction

This report contains a summary of my activities for January–June 1995. I have completed 9 months of service in the Member Services division at ATLA. In March 1995, Karen Anderson joined the Member Services division at 20 hours per week as the administrative assistant.

2. Strategic Plan

I was privileged to participate in the April 1995 strategic planning meeting held in Evanston. The meeting proved to be a helpful and educational experience, as I was able to systematically articulate member services goals and objectives for FY 95–96. This report reflects many of the goals and objectives for Member Services from the April strategic planning meeting.

3. Publications

Plans are currently underway for the ATLA Newsletter to be online beginning with volume 43, August 1995 issue. Additionally, the Newsletter's format will include improved layout and possibly some graphics to facilitate greater ease in reading and to provide more helpful information. These changes will also be implemented for the publication of volume 43. Many ATLA members made helpful suggestions regarding the Newsletter after a query from the member services office about its format. The February 1995 issue inaugurated *Diktuon*, the Internet column, at the request of an ATLA member. ATLA members, Duane Harbin and Gilles Poitras, have graciously agreed to edit the column for its start up year.

4. Annual Conference

4.1 With the excellent organization and response of Bill Hook and the local arrangements committee in Nashville, 1995 annual conference planning has been a smooth process. Assessment of the 1995 annual conference will occur during the Annual Conference Committee meeting on Friday, 16 June 1995. Plans for the 1996 annual conference are well underway. The contract with the Executive Tower Inn was signed in December 1994. The 1996 annual conference is significant in that ATLA will be celebrating its 50th anniversary and ATLA and ATS will hold at least one joint session that is being negotiated by the President and Executive Director. Dr. Sara Myers at Iliff School of Theology is the host for the 1996 conference, which will be held at the Executive Tower Inn hotel in downtown Denver.

4.2 In March 1995 I made site inspections of Boston and Philadelphia, the sites for the 1997 and 1998 annual conferences

respectively. While in Boston I had the opportunity to visit the Boston University (BU) conference center and the facilities there for the 1997 annual conference. Additionally, I met briefly with Myra Siegethaler, 1997 conference host, and the Boston Theological Institute (BTI), host institution.

4.3 My visit to Philadelphia included a meeting with the Southeastern Pennsylvania Theological Library Association (SEPTLA) president, Rev. Richard Berg, and local host committee members, Ms. Lorena Boylan and Mr. Noel McFerran. Contract negotiations with a hotel in downtown Philadelphia for the 1998 annual conference are in process.

4.4. Emory University is considering an invitation to ATLA for the 1999 annual conference. The Graduate Theological Union (GTU) has unofficially invited ATLA to California for the 2000 annual conference.

5. *Interest Groups*

Support to interest group chairs has included budget policy guidelines and procedures for arrangements with conference presenters/speakers. I am currently in the process of formulating a survey to determine how interest groups assess themselves. It is hoped that the results will facilitate more helpful support from the Director of Member Services.

6. *ATLA Institute*

6.1. Accepting an invitation from the education committee, Dr. William Miller is chairing the Institute committee, a sub-committee of the education committee charged to plan and implement the ATLA Institute. The Institute committee met in early April 1995 to construct a preliminary program and budget. As result of this spring's planning meeting, several key components have fallen in place:

- Dates: 14–18 January 1996
- Site: The Cenacle Retreat Center, Chicago, Illinois
- Program: Opening plenary—Barbara Wheeler (Auburn Seminary, New York); closing plenary—Herbert White (Bloomington, Indiana)

6.2. ATLA will pay for the program, housing, and meals for each registrant. Each registrant is expected to pay the \$200.00 registration fee and his/her travel expenses to/from Chicago. It is projected that the total expenses for the Institute will be approximately \$29,000. Registration will be conducted via telephone reservations in November/December 1995. Participation is limited to the first 45 registrants.

6.3. John Thompson informed committee members at the planning meeting that effective June 1995, he will no longer be able to serve on the education committee. His work with the Institute committee will be limited in fall 1995. Mr. Thompson has duly informed, in writing, the association secretary, Ms. Marti Alt. His contributions and insights will be missed.

7. *Statistical Report*

7.1 A preliminary statistical report 1993/1994 was presented at the 1995 mid-winter board meeting. A final composite report will be published in the 1995 Summary of Proceedings. A board sub-committee met just prior to the mid-winter board meeting to discuss the ATLA statistical report (see minutes from 1995 mid-winter board meeting for a full discussion of the ATLA Library Statistics meeting).

7.2. Our conversation with the Association of Theological Schools (ATS) regarding the gathering and reporting of library statistics will continue in earnest. It is hoped that resolution of this issue can be reached by the 1996 annual conference.

8. *Administration*

I presented a proposal in the ATLA strategic plan to continue the automation upgrade of the Member Services division. Improvements requested include high end computer capability, implementation of Internet software, and graphics software for the ATLA *Newsletter*. It is hoped that these computer and software upgrades will facilitate faster and more accurate service to members and member institutions.

9. *Membership*

Some important projects scheduled for member services staff in 1996 include: 1) an updated, attractive membership brochure; 2) online membership brochure and application; 3) tracking membership gains and attritions to develop a marketing strategy to recruit and retain new members, and 4) development of the next phase of member services offered through the Internet.

The following are the membership numbers for 1 June 1994 – 1 June 1995. Figures from the previous two years are included with the total membership taken from the Summary of Proceedings.

Individual	<u>94/95</u>	<u>93/94</u>	<u>92/93</u>
Total Membership	587	511	491
Non-renewal	49	48	65
by request	3	7	N/A

New	57	46	57
New Student Members	16	29	12
Change of Status	11	4	N/A
Retired	5	5	3
Deceased	3	4	0
Reinstated	3	6	10
Institutional	94/95	93/94	92/93
Total Membership	200	191	188
Non-renewal	1	2	1
New	6	1	6

94/95 Dues received through 5/31/95:			
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>
Individual	\$30,236.33	\$30,000	100.8%
Institutional	\$41,615.92	\$43,000	96.8%

Respectfully submitted,

Melody S. Chartier, Director of Member Services

Report of the Director of Development

I. *Grants*

In October 1994 Lilly Endowment Inc. of Indianapolis awarded ATLA a grant of \$150,000 in support of ATLA's current project for the Preservation of 300 Periodicals, 1875-1950. The impact of this grant was doubled through its having released an additional \$150,000 as the Federal matching portion of a 1993-1995 National Endowment for the Humanities grant of \$482,986 that also supports this preservation microfilming effort.

In March 1995 the Trinity Grants Program of Trinity Parish in New York made a \$7,700 Executive Discretionary Grant to ATLA in support of ATLA's work with the Biblical Seminary of Latin America, San José, Costa Rica, for the development of a Latin American Theological Information Network. This grant will enable ATLA to produce a Spanish/Portuguese languages CD-ROM derived from the ATLA database and to develop software for a Latin American document delivery system for aiding distance learning programs.

ATLA is now in the final stages of preparing a major preservation grant proposal for submission to the National Endowment for the Humanities on 1 July 1995. Materials targeted for preservation in this proposal are monographs from the older section of Yale's Day Missions Collection, pamphlets from Union's (NY) Missionary Research Library and selected pamphlets from Emory's collection that were originally part of the Hartford Seminary Library.

II. *Gifts*

ATLA has received to date 27 contributions and 12 pledges in the 1995 Annual Opportunity Giving. Cash gifts already received range from \$5.00 to \$500, for a total of \$2,790. Of this amount, \$2,690 was designated for the Endowment Fund and \$100 for other purposes. With ATLA's \$2.00 match for each \$1.00 given to the Endowment Fund, the 1995 Annual Giving has increased the Endowment Fund by \$8,070 (\$2,690, gifts; \$5,380, ATLA match). The Endowment Fund's current balance is \$31,353.92.

ATLA has selected Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund, a non-profit affiliate of Fidelity Investments, as trustee of the ATLA Endowment Fund. Thus, contributions to the Endowment Fund may now be made through charitable gift annuities, as well as through bequests or gifts of equities, real estate and cash.

III. *Partnership Development*

In support of ATLA's strategic plan for the development of international partnerships, I visited 23 theological schools, libraries and universities in Western and Central Europe, April 25-May 24, 1995. Four

of these visits were repeat calls from last year and nineteen were first-time calls. My purpose was to do fact-finding and explore possibilities for cooperative efforts in the global dissemination of theological literature. As an ATLA representative, I was warmly, even eagerly, received, by librarians, editors, rectors, deans and other administrators, faculty members and computer specialists. My travels took me to the following cities and institutions:

- Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, publisher of *Elenchus of Biblica*; Pontifical Urban University, publisher of *Bibliografia Missionaria*; Mariaum Faculty of Theology, publisher of *Marian Bibliography*
- Geneva: World Council of Churches Library, Pierre Beffa, director and ATLA member; World Council of Churches Publications Department; World Alliance of Reformed Churches
- Basel: Basel Mission Society Library
- Tübingen: University Library, publisher of *Zeitschrifteninhaltsdienst Theologie (ZID)*
- Budapest: Protestant Institute for Mission Studies; National Széchenyi Library (Hungarian National Library); Theology Faculty and Humanities Faculty of Károlyi Gáspár Reformed University; National Library of the Lutheran Church; Theological Library of Ráday College
- Debrecen: Reformed Theological Academy and Library; Debrecen University Library; Hungarian Academy of Sciences
- Bratislava: Evangelical (i.e., Lutheran) Protestant Faculty of Comenius University; Evangelical Lyceum; Agape Diaconal Center in Svaty Jur
- Prague: Protestant Faculty of Charles University; Library of Strahov Abbey
- Krakow: Papal Academy of Theology
- Warsaw: Metropolitan Seminary; Pontifical Faculty of Theology; Academy of Catholic Theology

Based on my visits to this wide variety of institutions, I would make the following observations:

1. In Western Europe ATLA is already well on the way toward developing partnerships. ATLA staff is in the final stages of negotiation with the Pontifical Biblical Institute for *Elenchus of Biblica* to automate its production using ATLA's A.I.D.E. software. The University of Tübingen's *ZID* has now been automated for one year and its editors look forward to ATLA producing this database on CD-ROM when a sufficient

number of records have been generated. The Basel Mission Society Library, with its unique collection of periodicals published in the Global South, is interested in exploring cooperative indexing and document delivery ventures with ATLA. The World Council of Churches Library is interested in exploring with ATLA the possibility of producing its catalog on CD-ROM and the use of scanning technology for digitizing archival materials.

2. In Central Europe (the currently preferred designation for this section of Europe), there is exceedingly strong interest among theological schools and libraries to work with ATLA. These institutions were isolated for over forty years and are now eager to gain international access to theological literature and to make their literature available beyond their own borders.

With the struggling economies and soft currencies in the countries of Central Europe, libraries in this region are extremely weak in acquiring current literature, but are making rapid strides in library technology. I was frequently told of the timeliness of my visit, as in many places libraries are currently deciding what systems to adopt and how best to conform to international bibliographic standards. Given the scarcity of library resources, one is surprised to find the high level of computer expertise in many places.

For example, most institutions now have access to e-mail through their university affiliations. In Debrecen, the University Library and Reformed Academy Library are doing retrospective conversion of their catalogs. In Prague, the Charles University Library and its various faculty libraries are now making decisions about the automated system they will adopt. In Krakow, the Jagiellonian University Library and the libraries of its several faculties, including the Papal Academy of Theology, are developing an Integrated Library System with the support of a \$1,500,000 grant from the Mellon Foundation. In Warsaw, a member of the Pontifical Faculty of Theology produces a database of Polish literature on Moral Theology. And FIDES, a consortium of 64 Polish theological libraries, has produced, and exchanged with ATLA, its first CD-ROM containing a union catalog of 17 of its member libraries.

Organizational restructuring and physical plant renovation and expansion are occurring in church-related institutions throughout Central Europe. Buildings that were taken from church bodies by the Communist over forty years ago are now being returned. In Prague the Protestant Faculty of Charles University and its Library expect to move in September into a completely renovated building in a new location. In Bratislava the Evangelical Protestant Faculty expects within two years to relocate to new quarters. In Budapest a new church-related university and a mission studies institute have recently opened. In many places theological faculties

have been reintegrated into the state universities from which they were earlier expelled.

Opportunities for ATLA to serve theological libraries and theological education in Central Europe abound. However, given the scarcity of resources in this region for supporting new cooperative indexing and electronic publishing ventures and given ATLA's limited resources for underwriting such efforts, it will be necessary for ATLA to seek major grant funding for support of any joint projects in this region. Fortunately, at this time there are several major foundations that support initiatives in Central Europe and might reasonably be expected to have interest in working with ATLA and its potential partners in this region.

Discussion of these issues by the ATLA board, staff and members is now necessary for determining how best to proceed in rising to these new and timely challenges.

John A. Bollier, Director of Development

Financial Report of the American Theological Library Association

We have presented a budget that has \$2.8 million in revenues and \$3.0 million in expenses with nearly a \$200,000 deficit. This is not a typical ATLA budget but reflects our situation at this time.

General

General has a deficit of \$73,298. This deficit is due to a combination of factors. In late 1993, for the first time we hired a full-time Director of Member Services and support staff. In addition, in the current budget ATLA is supporting an Institute planned for January 96, and our costs have increased—particularly for our publications.

Our services and products for Member Services have increased substantially, our revenues have not.

Products & Services

For the first time the Index and the Preservation budgets are combined into one budget called Products and Services. This reflects the continuation of the process to unify our work with one Board of Directors, one Executive Director, and working together and sharing resources at our headquarters in Evanston.

Our products and services budget has a deficit of \$125,000. Our products and services group has not had a deficit budget in the past. This year, our deficit budget is not the result of our current ongoing products. It is due to investment and development of new products and markets.

The *Ethics Index* will begin its second year of production and marketing. We do not anticipate sales for the coming year to cover its costs, but we do anticipate sales growing throughout the year. Our goal would be for the *Ethics Index* to break-even in the following fiscal year. This start-up period for a new product introduced in new markets to break-even would not be unusual.

The other area of development for Products & Services which benefits Preservation and Indexes, as well as Member Services, is our investment to develop our Internet presence.

Non-profits

The nomenclature “non-profit” creates misconceptions. The misconception is that many believe the title non-profit is a legally imposed prohibition against realizing profits. However creating profits may be the only way an organization can survive and expand. The term non-profit refers to the fact that financial results and profits may not be used to benefit individuals. Surpluses must be used to support an organization or association’s goals. It is these accumulated profits/surpluses that enables an organization to invest in its future.

I am pleased to report in the beginning of our 94/95 fiscal year, we began the year with \$500,000 in ATLA's fund balance, which represents our accumulated profits. The fund balance is sufficient to support our investment, represented by the deficit in the budget.

Current Operations

Last year we presented a balanced budget overall, but with a deficit in Member Services and Preservation offset by an anticipated surplus in the Indexes.

It was a year representing many changes in our products and markets. Sales of our print products continue to decline as sales in our electronic formats have been growing. Our market has been changing as we attempt to sell our products, particularly the *Ethics Index*, beyond our current subscription base. Our structure is changing for some products as we have begun work in earnest with our new partners. This is the first year Preservation has not produced a current Phase—but continues work on the NEH serials project and has begun work on a new project in conjunction with Yale filming the Yale Day Missions Collection, supported in large part by a grant from the PEW Charitable Trusts.

These changes made it difficult to project our income for the current fiscal year and it is anticipated that we will fall short on income. A shortfall in the current year is projected in the range of \$75–\$100,000. Estimates are that General will contribute \$25,000 to the deficit, Indexes a surplus of \$100,000, and Preservation a deficit of \$150,000.

Patricia Adamek, Director of Finance

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
UNIFIED BUDGET
1995 / 1996

	GENERAL	PRODUCTS/ SERVICES	TOTAL
REVENUES:			
Sales	5,000	2,132,350	2,137,350
Dues	73,000		73,000
Annual Conference	37,500		37,500
Continuing Education	17,000		17,000
Grants & Gifts	20,792	503,920	524,712
Interest	4,250	16,500	20,750
	<u>\$157,542</u>	<u>\$2,652,770</u>	<u>\$2,810,312</u>
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Production Costs		2,051,600	2,051,600
Rent & Leasehold expenses	8,150	139,000	147,150
Insurance	4,000	11,000	15,000
Administrative Salaries & Benefits	62,780	454,700	517,480
Staff Travel	4,000	4,000	8,000
Board & Advisory Expense	10,000	13,000	23,000
Advertising & Marketing	2,500	48,000	50,500
Telephone & Internet Expense	8,000	6,000	14,000
Office Supplies & Expense	5,500	20,000	25,500
Postage	1,500	4,100	5,600
Conference & Continuing Education	2,250	7,000	9,250
Legal, Payroll, other Services	2,300	18,200	20,500
Interest Groups/Committee	15,075		15,075
Conference Expense	72,775		72,775
Publications	24,310		24,310
Consultation Program	1,500		1,500
Office Furniture & Equipment	6,000		6,000
Miscellaneous	200	1,200	1,400
	<u>\$230,840</u>	<u>\$2,777,800</u>	<u>\$3,008,640</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	<u>(\$73,298)</u>	<u>(\$125,030)</u>	<u>(\$198,328)</u>

Report of the Annual Conference Committee

1.0 *Review of Process, Deadlines, Forms for 1995 Conference*

The process for planning the 1995 conference was reviewed. The changes (particularly of deadlines) were affirmed. The only suggestions for the future were (a.) to plan Interest Group sessions with size of group in mind, (b.) to move the College & Research Librarians from a lunchtime slot, and (c.) to establish better communication with interest group chairs.

2.0 *Revision of Annual Conference Handbook—Update*

Melody Chartier presented a new revision of the Annual Conference Handbook. It was received with many thanks.

3.0 *Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration in 1996—Update*

It was agreed that a sub-committee to plan this portion of the 1996 program was needed. Anne Womack, Bill Hook and Roberta Schaafsma volunteered; they will meet just prior to the Fall meeting of the Annual Conference Committee. However, it was also agreed that the celebration would include two components: first, a retrospective component involving (hopefully) the participation of emeriti ATLA librarians, such as the Farris, Fay Dickerson, John Bollier, Simeon Daly, and the to-be-emeriti O'Briens. The ACC will either put out a call for testimonials & photos via the *Newsletter*, or write retirees directly. In addition, the committee will need to put together a history and pictorial display and contact Pat Graham regarding the possibility of a presentation for the Festschrift (should it come to pass). Second, a futuring component to educate ATS presidents and deans. To this end, having connection to the Web to model the virtual library, with reference librarians on site was suggested.

4.0 *Report from Sara Myers re: 1996*

Sara spoke about the plans for the joint session with the ATS, and for celebrating the ATLA Internet Node. More to follow.

5.0 *Brainstorming re: 1996: topics of interest for sessions included:*

- serving remote patrons
- involving librarians in curriculum planning
- weeding reference collections
- teaching faculty how to develop a Web page
- one-on-one instruction on using the Internet

6.0 *Planning for the Fall Meeting of the ACC*

The Education Committee will meet the first week of October.

The ACC will meet either in October or early November.

Melody Chartier

William Hook

Albert Hurd

Noel McFerran

Sara Myers

Roberta Schaafsma

Myra Siegenthaler

Christine Wenderoth (Chair)

Anne Womack

Report of the ATLA Education Committee

Fall Meeting

The fall meeting of the Education Committee was held at New Brunswick Theological Seminary, hosted by Renée House. Melody Chartier was welcomed to the committee and to her position as the new Director of Member Services. Following a review of the evaluations of the continuing education events at the Pittsburgh conference, the committee began planning for pre-conference continuing education workshops and round table discussion groups to be offered at the annual conference in Nashville. In addition, preparations were made to offer another round of continuing education grants for regional theological consortia.

The final day of the meeting was devoted to advancing plans to hold an institute on theological librarianship. Norman Kansfield, Bill Miller, and Richard Spoor met as advisors to the committee for this segment.

Pre-Conference Continuing Education Workshops and Round Tables

Roberta Schaafsma represented the committee at the meeting of the Annual Conference Committee in November. The Education Committee's proposed list of six workshops and twelve round table discussion groups was approved by that body. Leadership was secured and descriptions finalized over the winter months. Titles of the Nashville pre-conference workshops are as follows:

1) Fathers, Mothers, and Others; 2) Planning for Library Automation Transitions; 3) Searching the Internet, Part I; 4) Catalog Management in an Automated Environment; 5) Searching the Internet, Part II; 6) Writing a Collection Development Policy.

Grants for Regional Continuing Education Workshops

Following the receipt of applications, the Education Committee awarded grants totaling \$1,100 in support of continuing education events to three theological library consortia:

1. Southern California Theological Librarians Association—a workshop on library support for distance education.
2. Southwest Area Theological Library Association—a lecture and discussion on the philosophy and management of preservation and conservation in the context of the SWATLA libraries.
3. Minnesota Theological Library Association—a workshop on disaster planning and preparedness.

Institute Planning

As planning for an institute on theological librarianship continued during the year the decision was made to form an *ad hoc* Institute Planning Committee. Bill Miller was asked and agreed to chair this committee. Valerie

Hotchkiss also accepted an invitation to join. To maintain continuity with this prior work done within the context of the Education Committee, Renée House, John Thompson, and Bruce Eldevik agreed to serve on this committee as well.

June Meeting

The committee met in Nashville before the start of the annual conference. The governance and structure of the committee were examined and clarifications recommended. The 1995/96 budget was reviewed. Regional grants were discussed and it was decided to add some evaluative criteria to the process of reviewing and awarding grant proposals. A new calendar for the granting cycle was adopted. Discussion began on 1996 pre-conference workshops with a number of ideas recorded so far.

Committee Membership

Renée House completed her term on the committee following the June meeting. John Thompson's resignation due to his change of position and to part-time status became effective at the same time. Gratitude and appreciation were expressed to both for their energy and dedication to the mission of the Education Committee. Two new members have been appointed. Eileen Saner was welcomed in Nashville. Mary Martin was unable to be present, but will begin when the committee meets in St. Paul in October.

Bruce Eldevik, Chair
Roberta Schaafsma
Eileen Saner
Mary Martin
Melody Chartier, *ex officio*

Advisory Committee on Technology

These remarks will focus on work begun by the Internet Planning Committee. The Internet committee resulted from recommendations voiced at two Advisory Committee on Technology meetings that occurred in 1993 and 1994. There is no need here to dwell on a full accounting of those meetings. An excellent summary of discussions at the meetings and description of some of the technology concerns and challenges facing ATLA was prepared by Al Hurd. That document accompanied the May *Newsletter*, and is entered into the *Proceedings* of this conference as part of this report.

As pointed out in the report, the Internet Planning Committee was established in January of this year. Its only meeting took place at Evanston, 31 March and 1 April.

Representing the ATLA board of directors at the meeting was President Roger Loyd; from member libraries were William Hook (Vanderbilt) and Duane Harbin (Yale); attending from ATLA headquarters were Al Hurd, John Bollier, Dennis Norlin, Annelies Moeser, and Paul Jensen. Joining the meeting also was a representative from ATS, Gary Gilbert; Myron Chace served as chair.

Prior to the meeting and to help the committee focus its discussion, Al Hurd prepared an overview document, which actually is an ATLA business plan for an Internet node.

The plan has five sections: 1) Opportunities and Strategies; 2) Products and Services; 3) Economics of an ATLA Internet Node; 4) Marketing Plan; 5) Hardware and Software Applications. Several committee members and ATLA staff members provided information about topics in the plan. Many of those persons are at this business meeting and are available to discuss various parts of the plan.

The plan also had a proposed timetable: Implementation of an Internet node by the end of 1995. Members of the committee came to Evanston on March 31, fully prepared to accept that schedule. Subsequent discussion, however, outlined the difficulties of taking on Internet functions within a relatively short period—especially, amid current requirements for products and services from ATLA headquarters.

From this stock-taking came a proposal from William Hook, Vanderbilt University Divinity School. He offered to approach Vanderbilt University about hosting the ATLA Internet node. With approval from Vanderbilt University, a revised timetable would be initiated with the goal of an ATLA full-service Internet node by the end of June 1996.

Since April, William Hook has discussed the proposal for a partnership with information technology officers at Vanderbilt University. There is genuine support for the proposal, and from the implementation perspective, there appears to be no “stopper.” But moving forward with implementing the

proposal is a policy matter that must be decided by the Vanderbilt University Provost. The plan now is to meet in early July with the provost, who is away from the university through June.

Myron Chace

**Report of the
ATLA Advisory Committee on Technology
and the
ATLA Internet Planning Committee
Prepared in Consultation with and on Behalf of the Committees
by
Albert E. Hurd**

Report Overview

This report is based on the two meetings of the ATLA Technology Advisory Committee and the Internet Planning Committee. The report is in six parts: 1) an introduction; 2) the charge to Committee; 3) a management summary of the first meeting of the ATLA Advisory Committee on Technology, 1–2 October 1993; 4) a management summary of the second meeting of the ATLA Advisory Committee on Technology, 21–22 October 1994; 5) a management summary of the Internet Planning Committee meeting 31 March–1 April 1995; and 6) recommendations and action plan for implementing the ATLA Internet node.

01 Introduction

The many recent, complex, and rapid changes in technologies have prompted many organizations and businesses, which are heavily vested in acquiring and using technologies for production and services, to examine their own technological environment. ATLA is no exception to the rapid changes of technologies and their uses, as it too has been increasingly involved during the past ten years in acquiring and using rather complex technologies to produce a sophisticated array of products and services.

Contextually, ATLA's index and preservation products serve a small and special clientele—theological and divinity libraries in North America, Central and South America, Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and Taiwan. Without significant sales of its products and services to other special and academic libraries in North America and in an international market, it could not survive. If ATLA failed in its mission and ceased to produce bibliographic databases in religion and services at reasonable costs and returns (as it is a not-for-profit organization) then either its member seminaries or a commercial company would need to step in to produce them; the worst case scenario would be that what is currently done by ATLA would not be economically viable for either of these substitutes.

At about the same time as the first Technology Advisory Committee meeting (October 1993) the author had an opportunity to attend the annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS), which dealt with the convergence of technologies in the 1990s that

were taking those heavily vested in them in new directions. A number of “techno-terms” appeared time and again as experts in technology made presentations at the October 1993 ASIS meeting. These terms and the concepts behind them reflect both the becoming and the promise of the newer technologies; convergence involves building on existing technologies; an openness/willingness to re-think or re-engineer existing applications of technologies; and an ability — using existing and new human and capital resources — to implement new strategies using the newer technologies. In these ways the discussions going at ASIS were being considered by the Advisory Committee on Technology.

As further confirmation of the challenges and shifts within technologies, an abbreviated summary of them as presented by Paul A. Strassman at a 1993 ASIS plenary session have been included in this report. Strassman’s lengthy paper titled, “Systems Integration: The Way of Information Management in Year 2000” contained a number of excellent examples of the changes and upheaval in the older technologies and stresses new technologies or technologies in transition present to us as we consider their integration into our respective environments. Sources of distress include transitions:

- From Centralized systems and processing to “Decentralized” systems
- From Expansion to “Downsizing”
- From Hardware specific function to “Software” flexibility
- From “Proprietary” equipment and software to “Open” systems
- From Procedural to “Object” Programming
- From Host/Terminal to “Client/Server”
- From Projects to “Enterprise Systems”
- From Improvements to “Re-engineering.”
- Strassman continued by indicating that these transitions and changes in technology will also require us to consider a number of technical choices in managing the new order of technology, including:
 - Configuration management
 - Hardware capacity balancing
 - Performance monitoring
 - Open systems migration
 - Software re-use resources
 - Computer-aided tools

- Programming languages
- Operating systems
- Data base management
- Data administration
- Technical architecture
- Open system choices
- Re-engineering methods
- Process definition methods
- Telecom operations
- Telecom network control
- Telecom standards
- Interpretability standards
- Quality assurance testing
- Human-machine interface
- Computer-aided assistance
- Computer-aided training
- Multilevel security
- Restoration of operations
- Security countermeasures
- Cross-application integration

With this analysis of the advancing technological transitions it was ever more important to establish an ATLA Technology Advisory Committee to provide the Board and staff, and member libraries with an assessment on existing technologies, as well as counsel on the impact and use of newer and converging technologies for ATLA member libraries and its headquarters. For short and long term planning we need to know: What technologies are worth acquiring to fulfill our mission? How do we assess and know what we can afford to acquire and what new additional human resources will be required for its use? How are the newer technologies being used by ATLA and its allies and competitors? Do the newer technologies present the association with new opportunities for new products and services? If so, what are these and what will be required of both ATLA member libraries and headquarters to develop and deliver these? What is the impact of newer technologies on current products and services? As a non-profit organization with a defined mission, what steps must ATLA take to survive in the rapidly changing technological landscape/environment?

02 The Committee's Charge and Membership

Because technological issues embrace the association and its membership an ATLA Advisory Committee on Technology was appointed,

in consultation with president, Roger Loyd, by the executive director in 1993. Its goal was to review current technologies available to and used by ATLA member libraries and at ATLA's Evanston headquarters. Further, the Committee was to identify other existing or emerging technologies and assess their potential application and/or adoption by ATLA's programs and services. In its advisory capacity, the Committee would provide to the Board of Directors, executive director and staff, and member libraries a report on its analysis of the state and deployment of technologies at ATLA's headquarters and in its member libraries, and it would also make recommendations for ongoing strategic planning with regard to technology within the Association.

Members of the Advisory Committee on Technology include: Myron Chace, Chair (Library of Congress); representing ATLA member libraries are William Hook (Vanderbilt Divinity Library), Mary Bischoff (Jesuit/Krauss/McCormick Library), Duane Harbin (Yale Divinity School Library) and Donald M. Vorp (Princeton Theological Seminary); serving as experts and at-large members were Pamela Mason (National Agricultural Library) and Stephen L. Peterson (Trinity College); and ATLA headquarters staff Carl Anderson, John Bollier, Karl Frantz, Paul Jensen, Annelies Moeser, and Al Hurd. Former ATLA staff members dropped from the Committee for 1994: Matthew Moore and Jeff Cohen. The Committee has met twice at ATLA headquarters (Evanston, Illinois): 1 – 2 October 1993 and 21 – 22 October 1994.

Based on the recommendations from the two meetings of the Technology Advisory Committee, an Internet Planning Committee was constituted in January 1995 to give priority to planning and implementing an ATLA Internet node. In establishing this new committee there was intentional overlap of membership between the Internet Planning Committee and the Technology Advisory Committee. Members of the Internet Planning Committee include Myron Chace, Chair (Library of Congress); representing the ATLA Board Roger Loyd, President (Duke Divinity Library); representing ATLA member libraries William Hook (Vanderbilt Divinity Library), Duane Harbin (Yale Divinity School Library); representing the Association of Theological Schools (ATS) Gary Gilbert, and ATLA headquarters staff John Bollier, Paul Jensen, Annelies Moeser, Dennis Norlin, and Albert Hurd. This Committee has had one meeting 31 March–1 April 1995.

03 Management Summary of the Advisory Committee on Technology: 1–2 October 1993 Meeting

At its October 1993 meeting the Committee spent the first day scanning technology resources and their uses at ATLA headquarters, Princeton Theological Seminary, Vanderbilt University Divinity Library,

Jesuit/Krauss/McCormick Library, Yale University Divinity School Library, the Library of Congress, and the National Agricultural Library (NAL).

On the second day the committee members focused on an assessment of the availability and use of technologies with respect to specific projects and services in their respective libraries. The Committee also assessed the current ATLA CD-ROM search software; received a lengthy technical report on new scanning and imaging technology for databases from Pamela Mason; received from Don Vorp a report on his work with Center for Electronic Texts in the Humanities and the importance of Standard General Markup Language (SGML), as a standard, for text encoding and databases; had a broad discussion of the usefulness of the Internet and issues related to implementing an ATLA node.

The Committee also quickly realized that the scope of technology spilled over to influence traditional library and information services, often contributing new or enhanced and value-added components and meaning to bibliographic databases and searching (including online, CD-ROM, and tapeload), resource sharing, document delivery, scanning and transmission of texts, encoding of "historic" texts or documents electronically—all of which rely on the use of new technologies. As technologies provide for "new" ways to deliver information, they must receive serious consideration in ATLA's planning for products and services to member libraries. The way ATLA headquarters and member libraries make decisions about acquiring computer equipment, applying standards, re-deploying and using older and newer technologies will have a mutual effect on each other.

In all technology matters, the members provided candid assessments of their successes, failures, apprehensions, and costs of technologies they deployed. As the discussion progressed over two days we heard many observations about the state of technology, frustrations, expectations, management, and costs.

In summary, the Committee's first meeting identified nine areas of concern about the role and use of technologies within ATLA. These included:

1. ATLA headquarters has and needs to maintain a solid core of technology (hardware and software) and expert staff to handle it in the production of its electronic publications/databases and services to members.
2. ATLA headquarters is just now completing a technical and operational transition from print-oriented to electronically-oriented index production. This has involved the design of a new MARC-compatible record format (the ATLA Tagged Record Format); and conversion of the ATLA database from its native format, designed for producing

typesetting tapes, to the new “electronic” format designed for electronic distribution (e.g. CD-ROM, tapeload).

3. ATLA member libraries run the gamut from being technologically rich and sophisticated to technologically poor and unsophisticated, and everything in between.
4. Likewise, ATLA member libraries’ staffs vary greatly with respect to acquaintance with, understanding of, and ability to use technologies.
5. Will ATLA member libraries and ATLA headquarters be able to keep up with current and new technologies, both intellectually and materially, as well as supporting at some minimal level those libraries that lack adequate resources to acquire technology and support personnel for it?
6. The Committee affirmed the importance of ATLA and its member libraries in participating in the development of standards in technology and related areas, and the use of standards in libraries.
7. The Committee affirmed the importance of using standards in developing information products and services.
8. The Committee affirmed the importance of adhering to standards in processing and delivery of information to end-users.
9. The Committee affirmed the importance and necessity of ATLA participating in the Internet/information superhighway, and finding ways to provide access for all member libraries to that superhighway.

The Committee also identified ways that the new technologies may help libraries and librarians address traditional library and information services including: access, new or enhanced value-added components in bibliographic databases (online, CD-ROM, and tapeload), better search engines and searching techniques, new ways to do resource sharing, electronic preservation of texts (primary sources such as documents, journals, books), the electronic encoding of historic texts or documents, and the development of new scholarly tools. As technology provides new ways to package and deliver information, it must receive serious consideration in ATLA’s planning for products and services to member libraries. The way ATLA headquarters makes decisions about acquiring new technologies, applying standards, acquiring and re-deploying software, and re-engineers its products with respect to coverage or value-added content, will also affect its member libraries and its larger market.

03.1 Summary Recommendations for Management and Member Libraries from the October 1993 Meeting

The Committee offered the following recommendations for inclusion in the Association’s strategic plan:

1. ATLA must continue to internationalize the coverage and content of the ATLA indexes and database through increasing its own coverage of

- journal titles and essay literature in religion; and it must continue to seek out new partnerships and alliances that produce similar data to complement and strengthen ATLA's core bibliographic products;
2. ATLA headquarters staff must continue to plan both fiscally and physically for its hardware and software needs, and the needs identified in the planning process must be met in a timely fashion;
 3. ATLA headquarters should consider ways to explore and/or become involved in image processing, beginning with a manageable pilot project whereby it can become acquainted with existing and applicable imaging technology and transfer this technology to the preservation program.
 4. ATLA headquarters should continue to pursue alliances and partnerships with larger networks, including individuals and regional libraries and vendors.
 - 4.1 Specifically, ATLA needs to link-up with the national Text Encoding Initiative (TEI);
 - 4.2 In view of the importance of digitization and encoding of texts, ATLA needs to consider its role as a national center for theological texts, again working out planning issues on the corpus through alliances and existing programs.
 5. Technology and technological issues should hold a more prominent role at ATLA annual conferences and in the continuing education events developed and supported by ATLA.
 6. ATLA headquarters needs to find ways of supporting and integrating technology into ATLA member libraries that do not have the resources to do so.
 7. ATLA must move forward with its plan to become an Internet node, serving a full range of users needs including: e-mail, listserv, directories, association publications and information, databases, document delivery, electronic texts, etc.
 8. ATLA and its member libraries must continue to participate and take a more aggressive role in the development of standards in technology and related areas, and the use of these standards at all levels of product development, implementation and use. The Z39.50 standard for networked information retrieval was cited as one of the most significant standards for implementation in the 1990s, affecting producers, libraries, and end users.
 9. As a way of improving resource sharing, ATLA must undertake a document delivery service that will help meet member libraries' needs and position it to serve a wider user audience through the Internet.
 10. ATLA headquarters needs to continue to evaluate the strategic implications and uses of its Tagged Record format; and in particular to assess the respective costs and benefits of retaining it as a proprietary

format versus making it publicly available to its strategic partners, or even to the bibliographic community at large.

*04 Management Summary of the Advisory Committee on Technology:
21–22 October 1994 Meeting*

At its second meeting the Committee focused on specific projects, such as imaging, hardware platforms for production of ATLA products and resident in ATLA libraries, and software advances related to the aforementioned technologies. It assessed the strengths and weaknesses of the current ATLA CD-ROM search software. It also received a lengthy technical report on scanning and imaging technology from Pamela Mason (NAL). The information provided in Ms. Mason's report was very helpful to the Committee's deliberations on the use and deployment of this technology for both preservation and database/full text purposes. In addition, Stephen Peterson gave a stimulating presentation on his report and findings for the Pew-funded Mission Studies Resource Development Project. His report identified ATLA as a leader in the production of databases in the field of religion. It provided information on other bibliographic centers, especially in developing countries, that are important for ATLA's consideration as future allies and partners in the gathering and dissemination of information in the field. Finally, the Committee reviewed its previous discussion and recommendations concluding that there had been shifts in the technologies that underlay the previous recommendations, but that these did not change significantly the direction of these recommendations for ATLA planning purposes.

04.1 Summary Recommendations for Management and Member Libraries–October 1994 Meeting

Having completed its analysis and review, the Committee made four specific recommendations to ATLA headquarters planning staff for implementation.

1. Give serious consideration to acquiring and using Unix as its platform for internal production support, as well as for its proposed Internet node.

Excursus: There was a consensus that Unix has about a five year window for further development and growth before it is replaced by a new generation. Despite this, Unix platforms would continue for several years because of the current use and investment in this platform by many universities, the government, and business. Another strong argument for Unix is that it is one of the best available platforms at this time to handle an array of Internet software (World Wide Web, Mosaic); its strong networking capability; and its ability to handle large database files. Its main drawback, security for Internet use, was noted.

2. ATLA headquarters must move with deliberate speed to upgrade the CD-ROM interface in 1996 to Windows. Further, it should examine, again, the need for a Mac version, especially if it is to continue to produce special bibliographies on CD-ROM for individual scholars.

Excursus: This would enable ATLA to combine a user friendly interface (which has been a problem for MS-DOS users) while migrating to the Windows platform now being installed in many libraries; it would also enhance ATLA's ability to handle images, graphics, and texts on its CD-ROMs or those of partners. Support for CD-ROMs in MS-DOS would continue for several years. Several CD-ROM authoring packages were mentioned for serious consideration, especially Personal Library.

3. ATLA must proceed as quickly as possible with its Internet node planning and the determination of an implementation schedule.

Excursus: The executive director, in consultation with key persons in ATLA and on staff, should proceed with the appointment of a special committee to develop an Internet plan. The planning committee will consider all aspects of Internet services and products to be provided and which will be contained in an Internet business plan; it will review charges for the products and services; it will review and determine the kinds of hardware and software that will be required and used; it will also consider alternatives for outsourcing the node services to vendors or other sources; and it will develop a plan to assist member libraries, with limited resources, gain access and use of the Internet. Finally, it will devise a timetable for implementation of the node.

4. ATLA should develop scaleable pilot projects for text encoding (using Standard General Markup Language (SGML), as well as text and image scanning of documents for purposes of electronic distribution and use by scholars and for preservation purposes. To assist the planning for this project, ATLA would appoint an advisory committee of librarians and scholars to select texts for encoding.

Excursus: Such a pilot project would require ATLA funding, or for ATLA to acquire funding support. Because of the complexities of the text encoding process, ATLA would, in turn, make grants to scholars with expertise in subject areas, to prepare and encode texts for electronic distribution on the Internet.

05 Management Summary of Internet Planning Committee: 31 March-1 April 1995

The Internet Committee spent its first day reviewing the various expectations its members had for the purposes, services, and products on the proposed Internet node.

ATS' representative, Gary Gilbert, stated that ATS' concerns for Internet access focused on better communication with its member schools, their faculties, administrations, and students. Further, ATS has the need to facilitate a forum whereby administrators, presidents, deans, accreditation teams, and the ATS staff can discuss a self-study, or do curriculum review. In addition to these specific needs, there is a need for the timely exchange of information of all kinds. At this time ATS does not have technical personnel available to forge ahead by itself so it is interested in what it may do with another organization. Therefore, ATS has high interest in looking for ways to participate in the Internet so that it can be technologically in step with a number of its members. As part of its own assessment of these needs, as well as other technological needs within the member schools, ATS will distribute to its member institutions in May 1995 a technological survey to assess what is out there, technologically, in the member schools. The results of the survey will provide ATS leadership with information to demonstrate the advantages of electronic services for itself and member institutions.

The Committee received an Internet Business Plan from the executive director. Based on this document and concerns voiced by committee members, a wide range of topics were discussed throughout the first day. These included:

- A consideration of other resources in religion that are available on the Internet and whether the ATLA node should point to them; it was noted that criteria for selecting other sites with holdings in religion should be developed for such inclusion.
- The strategic interest of the Association in working with ATS, and others, on the technological needs of smaller and poorer institutions, especially those, as Gary Gilbert pointed out, that were interested in distance learning, which was being done increasingly for financial reasons and as a part of some institutions' mission (it seemed that the Internet would help these institutions resource these programs in nontraditional ways).
- The staff size and qualifications of human resources required to support a node.
- The Internet as a long-term product and service delivery tool and as a vehicle for enhancing cooperation between the associations (ATS and ATLA) and their members, as well as between members themselves.
- Exploring the funding issues, recognizing that to do what is necessary at every level of node implementation and providing access to the Internet for poorer institutions will require lots of money; it will also affect priorities, especially with our emphasis on the implementation of products and services; will the commercial side of fees for products and

services sustain the growing incremental costs of the “free services” to members?

- Developing a consensus that ATLA should not be an Internet service provider to schools; nor should it get involved with producing local homepages.
- Acknowledgment and discussion of the potential of the Internet to create a level of conflict between the associations and their “customers”; that is, who are the primary products and services for?, members or the broader market?; this is a note of caution on this matter that can be resolved by the development of policies that guide the availability of products and services.
- Discussed the different expectation for support that Internet customers may have and how customer service for the node will need to be developed.
- Discussed a number of potential allies, as well as commercial competitors, etc. Our emphasis should be on strategic partnerships with priority given to other similar indexes, electronic databases and texts, and document delivery.
- Discussed extensively the software issues of the Internet, concluding that the node would need to serve all of the tools now available on the Internet.
- Received a brief report from Myron Chace on a demonstration at the Library of Congress of new scanning technology provided by Sunrise Imaging (CA). The base equipment is about \$80,000; it creates an archive of scanned images from microforms (either microfilm or microfiche); scanning of images is fast; the machine has programmable intelligence; and it can provide for an indexing overlay of the scanned images.

The second day of the Internet Planning Committee meeting focused on developing solutions and setting goals for implementing an ATLA Internet node. A key to achieving this goal quickly, and within the context of our previous days discussions on alliances, costs, connectivity, products and services was an offer by William Hook (Vanderbilt University Divinity School) to approach the University with a proposal for it to host the ATLA Internet node.

The pro and cons of this approach were discussed. The Committee agreed that ATLA could have a server off-site; using this approach ATLA could get an existing server with tools, expertise, possibly staffing, and direct access to the Internet without having an enormous outlay of capital for computers, software, and personnel. The Committee agreed that the questions remain the same whether the server is at ATLA headquarters or at a remote site: 1) its capacity to handle traffic; 2) availability of or ability

to recruit trained personnel, staff, and administration; 3) startup and ongoing costs, etc.; 4) commercial products and fee-based services, as well as “free” member services. There was a strong consensus by the Committee members that ATLA should proceed with a proposal to Vanderbilt for hosting the Internet node.

The Committee then proceeded to develop an implementation plan that considered the following aspects:

I. Internet node product goals:

1. Make available the ATLA Religion Database:

1.1 Use the ATLA Religion Database on CD-ROM 1949 – as a baseline of the version to be implemented on the Internet;

1.1.1 Use follow up with users as a means of validation of the usefulness of the file;

1.2 Alternative prototypes of the database may need to be explored based on user feedback;

1.2.1 Focus groups/target audiences to view each version.

1.3 Clarify the research tools (software) that are available or we want to use for mounting the database? It was also recommended that we look at public (domain) access tools for the Internet. Alternatively, issues of software can be looked at through product priority. For example, we can look at what you want to do for access to the database; will it require something different than support and access to membership directories.

II. Document Delivery

III. Member Services via World Wide Web (WWW), gopher, etc.

The Committee identified other kinds of information that will be required to carry out the planning and implementation of the node. These included:

- A user survey (to be distributed by ATS to ATLA member libraries) which will assess: a) levels of current connectivity for ATLA librarians; b) use of standards and various software for file transfers on the Internet; c) platforms in use and networking; d) other questions may mirror some of ATS’s concerns. [Since the Committee met, the author of this report has identified the fact that Mr. Kenneth Arnold under the auspices of the Auburn Theological Seminary with funding provided by the Lilly Endowment, was conducting a survey of technologies used in ATLA member libraries. Mr. Arnold’s survey was to be distributed in May 1995. At this writing Mr. Arnold plans to attend the ATLA Conference in Nashville and provide a report of initial findings of his technological survey. His presentation will be made at the Public Services Interest Group at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 15 June).

- Final costs from prototype to final product: a) what kind of hardware power and its costs?; b) costs of software; c) administration costs (personnel, marketing, reporting, etc.); d) related accounting for fee for service base/encryption of sales (again software) for users.
- We must be open to the rapid pace and availability of new Internet tools. Also, if are we going to support Z39.50, as recommended earlier, this will require expertise ATLA does not currently have.
- An outline of the qualifications for the Internet node administrator. These included: 1) programming skills; 2). Internet world-aware person; one who knows how to use it, explain it; 3) the person must be aware of market trends and new directions on the Internet; 4) networking experience; 5) have a good understanding of religion: its content and organization; 6) the ability to train staff; internally and externally; number of support staff will be important at start up and later.
- A consideration of future exploration of other sites in North America as well as remote server sites (Europe, SA, Australia) where ATLA could mirror the database and services provided at the primary site.
- Returned to a further discussion of the Internet Business Plan which identified services that are free and those that are fee based. The Committee expressed its concern that the membership needs to understand that the Internet is a new way for ATLA to conduct its business; and, to stay in business it will need to charge for services and products. Therefore, there is a real need to communicate to and distinguish for the membership the difference between the commercial services ATLA will be providing at a cost, versus the free services, such as the membership directory, listservs, etc.
- Reached broad agreement that partners making use of the Internet node would be charged for it, but did not at this time identify the components of the charges.

05.1 Summary Recommendations from the Internet Planning Committee for Management and Member Libraries–March–April 1995 Meeting

The Committee reaffirmed the recommendation of the October 1994 Advisory Committee on Technology that ATLA must move forward, as quickly as possible, with the development of an Internet node.

In addition, the Committee recommended that:

1. William Hook (Vanderbilt) and Albert Hurd, executive director, be responsible for developing a proposal to Vanderbilt University for hosting the ATLA node.
2. The Virtual Library program component for the 1996 ATLA Conference be dropped and that the technology focus of the Conference be on the implementation of the ATLA Internet node products and services.

3. The executive director provide a provisional written report on the three meetings to be widely disseminated as follows:
 - 3.1 Inclusion in the ATLA Conference Confirmation Packet to be mailed in late May.. NB: Members are encouraged to bring this report to the ATLA Conference where it will be discussed at the first plenary business session at 11:15 a.m. on Thursday 15 June, as well as at several of the interest groups.
 - 3.2 In addition the report would be prepared as a separate piece to be included with the mailing of the May Newsletter (mid-May), but not included in the Newsletter.
 - 3.4 The report would become a permanent record of the Association by inclusion in the 1995 *Summary Proceedings*. . . .
 - 3.5 After the conference and with the permission of Charles Willard, the report would be available on ATLANTIS.

06. *Action Plan and Time Table for Implementation*

Based on the summary discussions and recommendations of Internet Committee and the Internet Business Plan, the Committee delegated to the ATLA staff the responsibility to develop a one year time table action plan for implementation that is divided into three-month goals.

1. April–June, 1995 initiate discussions with Vanderbilt; develop proposal for partnership
2. July–September 1995: enter into a formal agreement with a vendor/provider; make decisions on product content and services
3. October–December 1995: develop beta test services and products; acquire software for commercial purposes; secure necessary personnel; develop marketing; make decisions on pricing
4. January–March 1996: test services and products with customers and focus groups; modify and expand the services and products based on feedback from customers
5. April–June 1996: bring node into full service for final testing
6. July 1996 the ATLA Internet node would then move forward with its full complement of services and products.

The Committee also enlisted the technical expertise of Duane Harbin (Yale Divinity) to set up a moderated listserv for the Internet Planning Committee to communicate on its continued planning efforts.

In conclusion, I want to thank the other members of the Advisory Committee on Technology and the Internet Planning Committee for their time, many insights and contributions, recommendations, and support in the preparation of this report.

Report of the Tellers Committee

Cheryl Felmlee, Ken O'Malley, and Norma Sutton, members of the ATLA Tellers Committee, met in Evanston at the ATLA headquarters on 10 April 1995, to count the ballots for the ATLA Board of Directors election. Robert Krupp, another member of the Tellers Committee, was unable to attend.

The votes were tallied using the system of preferential voting outlined in *Robert's Rules of Order*, as specified in the ATLA Bylaws. The following four people were elected to the Board of Directors:

David Bundy
Roger Loyd
Paul Stuehrenberg
Sharon Taylor

Norma S. Sutton

Resolutions Committee

We, the members of the American Theological Library Association, have many people to thank for this very enjoyable and successful conference. Therefore, be it resolved that we join to thank these colleagues and friends who planned and hosted this conference: Bill Hook and Anne Womack, our co-hosts; all the library staff members of the Vanderbilt Divinity Library; all the members of the Tennessee Theological Library Association; the Annual Conference and Education Committees; and the ATLA member services staff, especially Melody Chartier and her co-workers. To all of these, who have made such excellent plans and provisions for our comfort, direction, care and feeding, and organization, we offer profound gratitude. Be it further resolved that we extend thanks to all who spoke to us, who led our worship, who presided, and who gave us opportunity to speak with each other, especially these: our education workshop leaders; our plenary speakers: Jerry Campbell, Will Campbell, and Daniel Aleshire, and those who spoke in the one and only business session; all who presented papers and led workshops; all who presented useful information in sections, interest groups, roundtables, and panels; and to our worship leaders and musicians. To all these, we extend our deep gratitude. Be it even further resolved that we extend gratitude to all twenty-two exhibitors who provided exhibits for our benefit and for the improvement of our libraries' services, and to all sixteen sponsors whose financial sponsorship has provided refreshments at break times and special events. And be it finally resolved that we thank each other, one and all, for collegueship, friendship, ideas, inspiration, and renewal, and that we thank God for this our forty-ninth conference of the American Theological Library Association.

Roger L. Loyd
Resolutions Committee, 1995

INTEREST GROUP MEETING SUMMARIES



College and University Section

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Following her introductory remarks to the 35 attendees, the Chair outlined the business of the Committee. The mission of CUS is to support librarians doing Religious Studies and Theology in a non-seminary environment by serving them and offering them a place to participate. Projects underway involve cooperation with the board of ATLA in the restructuring of membership dues and the development of a research grant to promote proposals by Religious Studies and Theology librarians. All present were invited to attend a Business Meeting of the CUS Steering Committee.

The focus of the balance of the meeting was the presentation by three panelists who dealt with ephemeral church-related materials. Mary Glenn Hearne of the Nashville Public Library demonstrated with items depicting local history, such as directories of church members during the nineteenth century, information about the Middle Tennessee Religious Movement and literature about early midwifery. Judy Franzke came from the Billy Graham Center to tell us about its collection of historical and contemporary pamphlets and papers on world missions and evangelism. The collection includes the pulpit which had been carved for the Reverend Mr. Graham and donated to the Center. Gilles Poitras described the materials about New Religious Movements collected at the University of California at Berkeley since 1977. While some of the ephemera has been related to pop psychology and Christian sects, the present goal is to gather information by non-Judeo Christian religions which have been growing steadily in America since 1960 and now number around 500 different groups. Included are tapes from the Dalai Lama's visit and from the Bay Area radio show.

The panelists were generous in sharing their solutions to major concerns, soliciting or accepting materials by deposit or donation, bibliographic control, storage and preservation, accessibility and security.

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Joanne Kepics from SOLINET the Southeastern Library Network in Atlanta, Georgia, presented a program on new features and products from OCLC. Topics covered in her presentation included expansion of Firstsearch, electronic journals online, updates to PRISM services, ways of accessing OCLC, international programs, and pricing structures. Joanne also answered questions and made notes of comments from attendees to be passed on to OCLC. Steve Walker from Andover-Harvard Library, Harvard Divinity School, will be the new chairperson for 1995/96.

Online Reference Resources Section

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Seventy conference participants came to the section meeting from 2-4 p.m., Saturday afternoon.

The Section reviewed different types of reference resource lists, including briefly annotated local and international WWW lists (e.g., Vanderbilt Divinity Library and the IFB abstracts), more lengthy reviews, e.g., Kate Skrebutenas' *ATLANTIS* review of *Great Women of the Bible in Art and Literature*, and review articles on areas and collections, e.g., Jim Dunkly's "Essential Resources in Anglicanism," an *ATLANTIS* review article.

We examined Seth Kasten's May 1994 "Checklist of Reference Tools of Interest to Theological Librarians," and we agreed to undertake to provide annotations of the works in this and both fore- and after-lists, as an on-going project. What purpose would these annotations serve:

Theological bibliographic, evangelism, collection development, discrimination, a teaching mechanism, and current awareness. Participants in the interest group chose specific titles in this list from a giant master copy, and Charles Willard agreed to circulate a composite list by 15 July 1995. We agreed to submit the annotations by 15 October 1995. There was some discussion of the length and nature of the annotations. We agreed that we prefer a three to five line, descriptive annotation. If contributors wish to provide a lengthier review of the work, this is fine, so long as the longer material is appended to the preferred citation. Gilles Poitras, Page Thomas, and Clifford Wunderlich presented works in progress on a finding tool for complex early Christian names, Wesleyana, and the names of early New England ministers and churches.

We decided we want to continue as an official ATLA interest group. We agreed to seek to conform ourselves to the rules of the Association. We selected a Steering Committee, composed of Evelyn Collins, Roselyn Lewis, Herman Peterson, David Suiter, and Charles Willard. These persons will serve for three year terms. The Steering Committee has the following mandates:

- Find a set of acceptable bylaws (cf. Roberta Schaafsma and Judy Clarence).
- Work on Denver program, with these ideas suggested: Online registration, reviewing Internet resources, Web site construction engineers, and out-of-print bibliographies, e.g., *Francis bulletin signaletique 527, Histoire et sciences des religions*. Interact with the Board (budget and reports) Keep up with our action teams. Lay the Anglican burden on other denominations, i.e., encourage them to create a denomination-specific review using Jim Dunkly's earlier piece as a model.

The following action teams were formed:

- Ministers and places: Cliff Wunderlich, Page Thomas, David Wartluft, and Bob Phillips
- Access: Gilles Poitras and Kirk Moll with the remit to have information on Web site, FTP, email, and distribution by 15 October 1995.
- FAQ: Duane Harbin and Drew Kadel
- Images: Anne Womack and Norman Anderson

Submitted by Louis Charles Willard

Public Services Section

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Forty-eight persons attended the meeting of the Public Services Section chaired by Andrew Kadel. Steering Committee members for 1995/96 will be: Al Caldwell, Judy Clarence, Andrew Kadel, Genevieve Luna, Robert Phillips, Gilles Poitras and Roberta Schaafsma. Kirk Moll stepped off the committee after several years of service.

Two items of business opened the meeting. 1. It was announced that the Steering Committee is working on a revision of the interest group's plan of organization and that a copy will be sent this fall to those in attendance for feedback. 2. There was an update from Kirk Moll and Dennis Norlin on the *Ethics Index* and possible changes for the coming year. Librarians are encouraged to send their feedback about this new product to Kirk (moll@stolaf.edu) or Dennis (dnorlin@atla.com).

A presentation was given by Kenneth Arnold, who is president of New Century Communications, and currently working with the Lilly Endowment and Auburn Seminary to research the technological readiness of theological seminaries. He began by speaking briefly about the survey he sent recently to seminaries and indicated that he had received a 50% response thus far. The major portion of his presentation was on computer mediated communications, emphasizing that there should be good reasons behind digitization of materials and that collaboration is essential. Al Caldwell, United Library of Garrett-Evangelical and Seabury-Western Theological Seminaries and Bob Craigmile, Pitts Library, Emory University gave responses to the presentation lifting up such issues as: libraries as internet providers, how to keep up with the cost of computer upgrades, organization of information on the internet, and the questions of what information is and its connection to the medium. A question and answer period followed the presentation and responses.

Publication Section

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Epic changes are occurring in the Christian book-publishing/distribution arena. Major denominational publishers are scaling back their lists; traditional large independent publishers continue to merge or face acquisition. Many traditional publishers are seeking only those titles which merit large print runs. Doctrinal and theological differences are simultaneously sharpening and blurring the distinctions between publishing organizations.

Often lost in this sea of change in publishing is an unprecedented number of writers with excellent manuscripts which address a spectrum of significant topics. Increasingly these individuals are finding that their former publishing options are disappearing. Many of these authors are successfully finding publication through smaller presses which are rapidly growing to fill the void in this market.

Providence House Publishers in Franklin, Tennessee, is one such organization. Publisher Andrew B. Miller has brought together a diversified team of editors with individual expertise in Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist traditions.

A native of Southern California, Miller is a veteran of the book production and publishing industries that includes eight years with the Nashville-based United Methodist Publishing House. Providence House specializes in acquiring and producing a range of titles suitable for distribution into the Christian library.

Technical Services Section

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About 60 members attended the section meeting. Outgoing Section Chair, Chris Cullnane, opened the meeting. It was announced that John Thompson will be replaced by Eileen Saner (Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminaries) as Technical Services Section liaison to the ATLA Education Committee. Incoming Chair, Jeff Siemon, then took the floor.

Jeff Brigham reported on the "Planning for Library Automation Transitions" workshop that was held earlier in the week. Sally Berlowitz, our liaison to ALA's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, discussed a rule change recently proposed by CC:DA. A new feature of *Theology Cataloging Bulletin* was announced: LC classification changes will be contributed to each issue by Jon Jackson (Graduate Theological Union).

Outgoing Steering Committee members Chris Cullnane, Roberta Hamburger, Alice Runis, and Dottie Thomason were thanked warmly for their years of service. In addition, the following Section members each received a gift certificate in thanks for special contributions to the Section: Roberta Hamburger, editor, *TCB*; Alice Runis, coordinator, LCSH changes; John Thompson, former Section chair and long-time Section motivator; and (in absentia) Ferne Weimer, former coordinator, *TCB* distribution. The following new steering committee members were elected: Lynn Berg (New Brunswick Theological Seminary); Jon Jackson (Graduate Theological Union); Paul Osmanski (Woodstock Theological Center); and Russell Pollard (Harvard Divinity School).

Following some brief brainstorming on Technical Services programming ideas for upcoming conferences, Thompson Yee, head of the Library of Congress Religion, Philosophy, and Psychology cataloging team, was introduced. Yee gave an overview of the state of religion cataloging at LC. He gave tips on how Technical Services Section members can contribute to the work LC catalogers are doing and answered questions about some common religion cataloging problems. To wind up the session, Yee and Section members discussed the ongoing ATLA subject heading project and how all can be involved.

PRESENTATIONS TO INTEREST GROUPS



Are Seminaries Ready for the Electronic Future?

by Kenneth Arnold

New Century Communications

At first I thought of calling this presentation “The Attack of the Killer Librarians” because librarians have been in the technological lead these past few years—and that scares publishers. I am a publisher. What worries us is that in the new information environment the libraries promise to become the key component, the information pivot, that publishers have always been. What that means for the purposes of this session is that the public services activities of the library will become more important as the library boundaries expand into the electronic web.

Some libraries are more prepared to perform this new function than others. We are here today to look at theological school libraries in particular and what it means to be ready for the electronic future.

I assume that the electronic information revolution will be as important and as unpredictable as previous information upheavals. The consequences of technological change are always unintended. Socrates, for example, feared that writing things down would be a poorer way of educating than rhetoric, which places a high value on interactivity. He thought of written information the way some have thought of television—as a tool that would encourage passivity. Later, Gutenberg’s press made possible the wide-spread dissemination of knowledge; many worried, correctly, that the invention would lead to the disintegration of Catholic hegemony. In both cases, the positive results of invention were substantial and unforeseen. Insofar as anyone thought about the results, they were mostly inclined to look backward, to take a conservative approach, to resist change.

We face the same situation today. As the Internet has become more popular, we are seeing conservative opposition from a variety of quarters. Some worry that the electronic information web will lead to the dismantling of the present system of organizing information, for example, into coherent disciplines, which in this country has its academic roots in the early twentieth-century efforts of the American Council of Learned Societies to create a unified and rational approach to knowledge. We have lived with this system for nearly a century and take it to be the norm. The Internet is a threat to standards because it has no central organization. No one is in charge.

Libraries have ironically been major players in this process of disintegration. As early users of computers to automate information resources, they have prepared the ground for the present situation.

Bibliographic tools are naturals for the electronic environment. Librarians became early enthusiasts for electronics in the management of information.

Many librarians now argue that the new environment for information is freer and more open and that for the first time we can treat knowledge as intrinsically valuable and not as an exchange commodity.

This revolution is now more than fifteen years old, if one takes the invention of the personal computer as the equivalent of the Gutenberg press. Networked information is different and more powerful than information in a single computer. Not only is it more difficult to manage, it changes in fundamental ways the nature of the information itself.

Some commentators, such as Sven Birkerts in his recent book, *The Gutenberg Elegies*, suggest that electronic networked information is a threat to the existence of reading and the book itself. So far, for the most part, computers and networks have been used to do the same sorts of things we have used older technologies to do. Networked information emulates the journal article, the book, the telephone, the letter.

In my opinion, electronic mail is the killer application that has made it virtually necessary for people in academic and professional life to learn how to navigate the net. But this application is like a telephone or a letter, only faster and apparently cheaper. It paves the way for the as yet unknown uses to which the network will be put.

The question is: how prepared are present information users to create new networked structures and to take advantage of new structures that will emerge? What is being developed now are the tools that will be needed later, imperfect and clumsy as they are. Those who say, for example, that no one wants to read a lot of text on today's screens are ignoring the certainty that screen resolution will improve, as it already has with startling speed over the past ten years. Each year also reveals smaller and more portable machines with larger amounts of memory and more intuitively structured operating systems.

I make the assumption that information systems will be built on electronic networks and that educational institutions and businesses will need to be prepared to use them.

How well wired are you?

I am addressing this meeting because I have undertaken a project for Lilly Endowment and Auburn Theological Seminary to look at the ways in which the results of Lilly-sponsored research are disseminated. The underlying question is whether Lilly might use electronic networks as well as traditional media. The project focuses on research in theological education. It seemed to me that the first thing to do was assess the technological readiness of theological schools for the management of electronic information. I sent a questionnaire to the librarians, on the

assumption already stated that the libraries are on the cutting edge of the new information technologies.

The questionnaire was released just a few weeks ago—and less than fifty percent of the responses are in. Formal analysis will take place this summer. For the purposes of this presentation, I have looked at a few key indicators that will help us understand where theological schools stand. (Formal release of the survey results will be managed by Auburn Seminary and Lilly Endowment.)

Of seventy-seven schools responding, fifty-two report that more than seventy-five percent of the faculty have personal computers in their offices; fifty-nine report that more than half have PCs. Fifty schools indicate that computers were either purchased by the school or by a combination of faculty/school purchase. Forty-nine have computer centers for student and faculty use, and forty-one have a Local Area Network in place. Students are less supplied: only thirty-seven report that more than fifty percent of the students have their own computers. I would have expected the students to have at least as many computers as the faculty.) Fifty-nine schools are connected to the Internet—but in twenty-six of them the connection is limited to a library node.

This result might suggest a fairly well-connected body of schools—but the early responders to a survey of this sort are likely to be those already well-connected. (Only twelve responses were transmitted via e-mail.) We might expect, then, that considerably fewer than seventy-five percent of theological schools are connected to the Internet. The worst case would be that only twenty-five percent of theological schools are connected. Nonetheless, there is a high level of interest among theological school librarians in exploring ways of effectively using the Internet, if the number of sessions devoted to the subject at this conference are any indication.

How might educational institutions and libraries take advantage of the potential of computer-mediated communications? Is connectivity—upgrading to high-end systems—worth the investment of time and energy?

Computer-mediated communications can be usefully applied in a variety of ways. Librarians are familiar with the bibliographic search options offered by OCLC and others. But the power of the technology permits much more, particularly for research libraries and teaching institutions:

1. Simply, networked systems facilitate communications within and among institutions, among students and faculty, and between the library and the public it serves. Electronic mail is the primary tool for the Internet, and most institutions will benefit from having it, although acquiring this capability from a commercial provider can prove to be expensive. Local

management of e-mail is not difficult, and local service providers are growing rapidly.

2. Libraries can become teaching centers through the development and management of information webs, such as Intermedia, an interactive system at Brown University. Library- or institution-based systems providing students with common files, course information, and online assistance can supplement in-class teaching and actually draw students into the library. Such teaching webs can include library-based reference resources designed for specific courses.

3. Although I do not believe that libraries should become publishers in the traditional sense, network systems can be used to publish effectively for specific audiences. At some institutions, partnerships between libraries and faculty have created journals, conference proceedings, and specialized information that might not otherwise be as easily available. (The main focus of my Lilly project is to examine how the foundation might do this sort of limited publishing. The model we develop might prove useful to others.)

4. Many research libraries own fragile documents and images that should not be handled. Converting such materials to digital form protects them, but also extends their use to others via computer access. It is now possible, for example, to view materials in the University of Virginia library archives through the work of the Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities. More than that, the materials can be seen in new ways and contexts impossible before. One of the central people in the Virginia institute, English Professor Jerome McCann, believes that digital imaging will amplify the traditional ink-and-paper message, not consume it. He sees ways in which electronic media will lead to a rebirth of scholarly editing and reopen to readers texts that have been inaccessible. Preserving texts electronically is probably a useful thing to do in itself, making rare materials available over networks will expand (democratize) the research environment.

5. Carrying the logic of making archival materials more widely available leads to digitizing other objects—books and journals—or electronic access. There are many unresolved copyright issues here—and the expense of digitizing is substantial. The average library will be unable to go very far in this direction. It is not necessary, in my opinion, to start digitizing entire collections just because we can. Designing certain kinds of newly available materials for digital access makes more sense. Creating objects that take advantage of the unique properties of networks is more important than, for example, Project Gutenberg (this is my opinion). Libraries with extensive network capabilities should begin to see their work in the broadest possible terms. As George Gilder writes in a recent issue of *Educom Review*, in the next few years “computers will be able to tap

remote databases as readily as they tap their internal disk drives and CD-ROMs. This means that, in a sense, the computer will hollow out, and the network will become the computer in a way that has never been true before.”¹

What Gilder and others have begun to imagine is the newness of computer-mediated communications. The essence of this newness can be found, many believe, in hypertext, which opens dramatically traditional linearity. What I have described so far proceeds from linear use of the computer toward hypertext systems where boundaries begin to break down. This is also the part that scares publishers, as well as librarians. How, for example, can you keep track of anything once the barriers between objects disappear?

The idea of hypertext can be traced to Franklin Roosevelt’s science advisor, Vannevar Bush, who described a hypertext system (he did not call it that) in a 1945 *Atlantic Monthly* article. His hypertext engine was called a Memex and was based in microfilm technology. The idea was to provide access to information that more nearly approximated the way people think—which is not in linear forms but associatively. Although our minds are constantly making connections that are not inherently logical, we are forced by the limitations of bound print to explore new ideas in structured, rational ways. Bush tried to imagine what an engine would look like that broke down those print-bound forms.

Twenty years later another visionary, Theodor Nelson, described and named Hypertext and in 1980 began planning a hypertext system called Xanadu that would organize all information into one vast associative web. That dream has not been realized—and is probably as illusory as Coleridge’s “stately pleasure dome”—but in the World Wide Web we can begin to see what Nelson had in mind.

The World Wide Web allows for the associative impulse, connecting via links words and images that exist in different physical locations. In a sense, books no longer sit on shelves organized by logical disciplines. They can be in no order whatsoever, their contents linked by any principle at all. This feature of the Web is both exciting and daunting. It allows us to think of new ways to communicate, teach, and do research. It changes the nature of information itself. But it also presents a challenge: how to manage such open systems so that people can find what they need.

Many libraries are engaged in this task. At the University of Michigan a vast, campus-wide digitization project is underway that will model the new library-university in which the boundaries between library and learning are erased. Columbia University has a similar program that treats information as “live,” constantly changing. The University of

¹ *Educom Review*, March/April 1995, p. 20.

Wisconsin Gopher offers another way of seeing information which incorporates the idea of free public access. Project MUSE at The Johns Hopkins University unites the press and the library in a journal-publishing enterprise that changes the roles and relationships of both publisher and library.

The evolution of this new information system will not go smoothly.

Copyright is a continuing issue. The traditional relationships among authors, publishers, and libraries will also be altered, especially as authors through their personal computers and links to the Internet publish without any intermediaries. Who will archive such publications? And according to what vision of the organization of knowledge?

The issue of access is also important. Those without computers will be unable to use this developing resource. The library will become, I think, the place where people go to use and learn about electronic systems.

This involves a new vision of the library that has been best articulated at the new Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis (IUPUI), library, a symbol of the new type of university, designed for electronic communications. The library was opened in April 1994 as a learning center with four objectives: (1) providing full electronic communications and access to worldwide information resources; (2) making the use of electronic information an integral part of teaching and learning; (3) ensuring that the general public has the capacity and means to pursue its education as individual citizens; (4) serving as the symbol of the new type of university, capable of open access and quality research.²

Note that the goals of this new library encompass a broad reconception of the process of learning in the university around a concept of open access to information. This concept allows the library to be a common ground for university and community. Based on the World Wide Web (and hypertext linkage), the IUPUI library (and the library of the next century) opens multiple paths to learning, fosters collaboration, and recognizes that library "holdings" should be shared resources.

In thinking about access, many have wondered whether computer and network technology will be for the elite only. In fact, the traditional idea of the library emphasized the librarian's role as a guardian of the secrets of knowledge and a gatekeeper of a sacred place. The new library has no walls, no gates, no secrets.

It is well and good to describe a new world of learning constructed on computer-mediated communication—but all of us know that purchasing the tools and managing them is an expensive and complex problem for smaller institutions. This is where the issue of access is most critical. What is a theological school to do?

² *Educom Review*, March/April 1995, p. 39.

Those institutions that are not connected to the Internet should focus first on solving that problem. I would not advise going to a commercial provider such as America On-Line—mainly because of expense. Find a local public provider or hook up with a larger institution (as Union does with Columbia University, for example). The machine necessary to accomplish this need not be much different from computers you already use. I am connected to the Internet from my apartment through a Macintosh Powerbook 165. I can access the World Wide Web. It costs me \$35 a month to do anything I want. I can even set up my own Home Page.

It is true that creating a useable Internet connection for an institution with multiple sites and users is more complex—but it is not that difficult to manage. For many schools the problem is that faculty and administrators may not be convinced that the Internet is at all useful. In such institutions, the role of the library may be to demonstrate usefulness by creating a model project.

Collaborate with others, focus on what you can do best, keep whatever you do simple. Get electronic mail, bring in a consultant to help you decide what you need, buy the best equipment you can afford but expect to have to upgrade within five years. Combine communication technologies — CD-ROMs, desktop resources, Local Area Networks, the Internet. Each has its own particular value. Most importantly, find a way to connect to the World Wide Web—use it to market what you are doing and to share your own resources with others.

One respondent to my survey more-or-less dismissed computer-mediated communications by observing “paper works.” Of course, paper does work. And no one is recommending that we stop using it—r that we throw out the books and start over. We are in an age of multiple technologies—and the book is a successful and durable information package. Universities and libraries that do not take advantage of the new networked information systems will not be serving their publics well. Moreover, when the networks have the bandwidth and computer screens have the resolution required to move information effortlessly and display it as vividly as on a page, libraries that are not connected will be seriously disadvantaged. People will simply go via personal computer to the resources they need, bypassing local institutions. Small libraries and schools need to begin thinking now about the roles they will play in a networked environment. How will they remain indispensable to their communities?

My survey shows that theological schools are as advanced as any other institutions. Most people are working toward Internet literacy. Most worry about money and staff (what else is new?). What I believe libraries should be thinking about is how they can become centers of learning for

people who want to use the new technologies. It is in the library that most people will learn to find their way around the Internet, where they will learn to separate the good stuff from the junk, and where they will develop the skills they need to be life-long learners. Libraries have always done these things. It is part of the public-service function they perform. In the next century, these tasks will be performed electronically, whether we like it or not.

Are theological schools ready for the electronic future? The evidence of the discussions at this meeting suggests that theological librarians are ready (and some of you are already living in the future). The schools cannot be far behind.

**A Brief Description
of The Kelly Miller Smith Research Collection**
by
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Housed and serviced by the Special Collections unit of The Jean and Alexander Heard Library of Vanderbilt University, the collection is built around the papers of the late Nashville civil rights leader, pastor, and Assistant Dean of the Vanderbilt Divinity School, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith. Smith's birth in Mound Bayou, Mississippi, his academic training at Morehouse College and Howard University, and his call to the pulpit of First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill in Nashville all prepared the way for his significant role in the constructive cataclysm of the 1960's, the Civil Rights Movement.

The Papers reflect Kelly Miller Smith's extraordinary skill in the triple responsibility which he undertook: as a creative and inspiring leader in the religious thought and practice of the Black Church; as an academician, professor and Assistant Dean of the Vanderbilt Divinity School; and as an active citizen and conscience of the broader community from the 1960 sit-ins through the twenty-five years of negotiation and progress that followed the demonstrations. The Papers have been indexed and a register published.

The Research Collection is built on the strengths represented by Kelly Miller Smith to include materials on Black Church leadership, civil rights, community activism, and the social and intellectual history of the Mid-South. This archival collection provides a wealth of insight into the Black Church community in Nashville and the South during the past three decades.

Inspired by Smith's focus on the Black Church, the Divinity Library and Special Collections in conjunction with the Kelly Miller Smith Institute for Study of the Black Church (Divinity School) have initiated a grant-funded project (the Lilly Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts) to create a network of African-American church historians Tennessee. In 1991, Dr. Evelyn P. Fancher was appointed Project Librarian. Her immediate task was to identify every black congregation in the city, determine who its pastor was, and to persuade him/her to name a church historian. No easy task, but Dr. Fancher's own identity with the community, her professional skills, and sheer persistence enabled her to establish a new constituency with which to work, i.e. a group of church historians, many of whom turned out to be retired school teachers. A logical tool for this group followed in due course: *The Directory of African American Churches, Their Ministers and Historians in Nashville, Tennessee*. Workshops (further funded by the Tennessee Humanities Council and the Tennessee Theological Library Association) aimed at awareness, preservation, exhibits, indexing documents, writing congregational histories,

etc. followed; these occasions have brought eminent scholars such as C. Eric Lincoln.

While an early aim is to assist black congregations in producing their own histories, longer term goals include building an on-line index at Vanderbilt of the church records located by this process and eventual preservation of the records by the best means of microcopy available. Most encouraging, under Dr. Fancher's leadership, the pilot group has since organized itself as the African American Church Historians of Nashville, Tennessee; its agenda includes an annual banquet at which new histories are recognized and various workshops based on expressed needs of the group. An occasional newsletter serves to communicate among the group. Funding (again from the Lilly Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts) has been secured for the next phase, i.e. to extend the project to four more urban areas of Tennessee which have strong black segments of the population. No doubt, the greatest obstacle to overcome has been the lack of trust in Vanderbilt University, a traditionally white institution. When reassured by Dr. Fancher's strong presence and standing in the community and the clearly expressed intent **not** to gather the church records into Vanderbilt's folds, confidence began to build. Interest has mounted into a self-sustaining association of historians that knows no bounds. News of the group has spread spontaneously and countless requests have come to share findings and "how to." A more detailed description of this church history project may be found in Dr. Fancher's article entitled, "Documenting African American Church History in Nashville, Tennessee," published by the *Tennessee Librarian*, Volume 46, Number 1, Winter 1994.

Thus, the work begun and inspired by Kelly Miller Smith continues to flourish.

Mainstreaming our Library Catalogs
by
Tim Kambitsch
Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library

Abstract

There are a number of similarities and differences between searching in traditional online catalogs and the retrieval of Internet accessible resources. The World Wide Web (WWW) offers the potential to make online catalogs accessible through the use of gateways. Making library and commercial databases available through WWW gateways can open new opportunities for librarians to provide better intellectual access to Internet resources. The potential of this approach to cataloging Internet resources is illustrated using a gateway developed at Butler University.

This presentation has three parts to it. I am going to begin my remarks with a brief description of two books I used in preparation for this talk. I think the process I used to obtain them illustrates and underscores a number of challenges and opportunities for the libraries of tomorrow. I call this a "A Tale of Two Citations." Following that discussion, I will describe an emerging model for bibliographic access which I call Mainstreaming of library databases. I feel this model, which employs tools developed for use with the World Wide Web, can be used to keep libraries and their databases in the mainstream of information technology. Finally, I will attempt to make a live demonstration of these tools in action.

A Tale of Two Citations

With Michael Buckland as the keynote speaker for this conference, I was reminded by one of the conference organizers in a phone conversation, that he had written a book called the "Reinventing Library Service." Knowing the limitations of our Library Science materials budget I didn't have much hope that we owned this title. And with only a week to prepare, I wondered if would have enough time to get a hold of a copy and read it in time to draw some meaningful conclusions that I might include in my remarks.

Being in a library, I have as convenient access to our on-line catalog as any library user could have. When I searched our catalog I was pleasantly surprised that I found a record for his work in our database. The display told me we owned it at the branch library I happened to be in at the time and that it was available on the shelf. I don't know if I should have been surprised or not, but when I went to the shelves, there it was, right

where my on-line catalog said it was supposed to be. It was so simple, it was almost magical! Its how libraries are supposed to work.

The next day, I happened to mention to my boss, that I was going to be speaking at a conference, and that I wasn't quite sure what I was going to talk about. The "Libraries of Tomorrow" IS a rather broad topic... Later that day he called me on the phone and said "Tim, I have a citation for a book that you might be interested in reading." He went on to describe the title as a work sponsored by the Council on Library Resources with the title, *Libraries of the Future: An analytic review*, by Karen Drabenstott. Already my mind was off wondering, "can I get hold of this work?," "Will I have to use that dreaded Inter-Library Loan form?," "Would it be available in time for me to make use of it?" Then my boss said the magic word, "Tim, its says here that it is available via FTP. You probably know how to get it. Let me run it up to you, I need the exercise." With the help of my then favorite Web browser, MabWeb, I was connected to the cited FTP server at the University of Michigan and was offered not just one, but four formats of the work. I could have chosen plain ASCII text, a print-ready postscript version of the report, a Rich Text Format version readable by most word processors or a compressed version in Microsoft Word for the Macintosh v5.1a, another word processing format.

Lucky for me I had not only a postscript printer, but I also had a license for Microsoft Word for the Macintosh v5.1a. So I clicked on the icon for the Microsoft Word version and a few minutes later, without leaving my chair, I had learned of a document pertinent to my research, located it, and retrieved it to my desktop, my electronic desktop, that is. Not only did I have the document, but when I opened it, I was reading it in an esthetically pleasing format, and one which I had the ability to edit or cut and paste into other formats or documents. That seemed pretty magical, too.

In thinking about the radically different ways in which I retrieved these two books I see a number of similarities and some significant differences. One of the similarities that struck me was that I was pretty lucky to get both documents the same day I conceptualized a need for them. Michael Buckland's book was owned by my library. I was fortunate that it was available on the shelf. Had it not been owned by our library, or had it been checked-out to another user or library, I would probably have not been able to get my own copy via Inter-Library loan in time. I was even luckier with the Drabenstott report. My boss had printed out a copy of a mailing list mail message six months earlier. That he had remembered the contents of a mail message six months later, seems pretty amazing.

Another similarity is that both documents were retrieved using known item searches and thus were extremely easy to find. Had I been looking for the "future of libraries" as a subject, I undoubtedly would have

found other materials, but would I have found either one of these documents? The differences between how I retrieved these books are many, but I would like to focus on two of them in particular. First of all, retrieving the Drabenstott report was much more dependent on technology and my knowledge and skills to make use of that technology. A casual library user, even with the citation in hand, would probably not have the Internet access, the tools, the disk space and the knowledge available to them to access an FTP site to retrieve a document of that size. I won't ask for a show of hands, but I wonder what percentage of this group of highly trained information professionals would be able to take a URL for a known document available via FTP and successfully retrieve it. I wonder how many librarians know what to do with a computer file designated with extensions of .ps or .sit.hqx or .rtf?

The second difference is more subtle: retrieving the Buckland book was very much dependent on an effort by our library to collect materials. We allocated funds, we used staff to order, catalog and prepare the work for shelving and circulation, and of course we invest each year in our facilities to house these materials, in the hope that I would need it some day. For me to gain immediate access to this title could only happen with the library investing its resources in building collections. This is in stark difference to the Drabenstott work. Retrieving her report was done in the library, but this was only a coincidence. My accessing the document was not dependent on the library. Had I been a professor in Butler's department of psychology beginning to write a presentation on the future of psychology, and I was talking with my department chair who gave me a copy of a mail message telling me of an interesting work he saw posted to a psychology mailing list, I would have been able to obtain the document without giving moment's thought about the library.

This second difference creates a lot of angst for some librarians. I believe there are several things librarians can do to insure our future in this environment. We have a natural role as educators; libraries can provide access points for those who normally would not have access to the technology; libraries can contribute to the body of electronic information available, not just as organizers of information, but as creators of information in these new electronic formats. Certainly others have written and on this topic with more thought and eloquence than I can, but what I want to do is to discuss one avenue for keeping libraries and their catalogs current with today's technologies.

Mainstreaming the Library Catalog

All the automated system vendors are quite proud of how simple and easy their on-line catalog products are to use. But let's face it, searching an on-line catalog ranks with washing the car in terms of most

people's priorities. The typical user goes weeks, months, or even years between uses of their library's catalog.

Worse yet, I know that at Butler University, our library had over a dozen different search programs from different vendors for specific databases or formats of material. Each search program has its own advantages, limitations and problems, however, when you have so many easy-to-use search engines to learn, they all become difficult.

Z39.50 had been promised as a solution, but those who have implemented Z39.50 are well aware that it too has its limitations. Z39.50 helps expand the scope of what databases can be searched, but often times at the cost appealing to the lowest common denominator. In the grand scheme of things, most on-line catalogs, even those that incorporate Z39.50 are just one trick ponies. They will never be a mainstream application.

What do I mean by a mainstream application? When a program like MOSAIC is discussed in cover stories from major popular publications, like the *New York Times*, *Time Magazine* and the *Wall Street Journal*, where it is described as "the killer application of the Internet", that's a mainstream application. When the developers of Netscape see thousands of copies per week of their program being downloaded to users around the world, that is a mainstream application. When Microsoft and Apple announce that future versions of their operating systems will start building in Web browsers as integral parts of the operating system, that's a mainstream application.

What I am suggesting to the Library system vendors is that they jump on this bandwagon. The World Wide Web is flexible enough to accommodate library catalogs and citation databases. I believe it to be relatively easy for the library system vendors to enhance their database products so that a Web interface could meet nearly all the functional requirements of today's on-line catalogs. But just duplicating the on-line catalog in a Webbed environment is only the beginning. If we examine the marriage of the Web and Z39.50, we will see that we can offer our patrons much much more.

WWW2DRA Gateway

I would like to illustrate this by showing how I was able to offer access to the on-line catalog at Butler University through Mosaic or other WWW clients. This project was started about a year ago after seeing similar interfaces such as at St. Olaf's College and Sean Donnellan at Data Research.

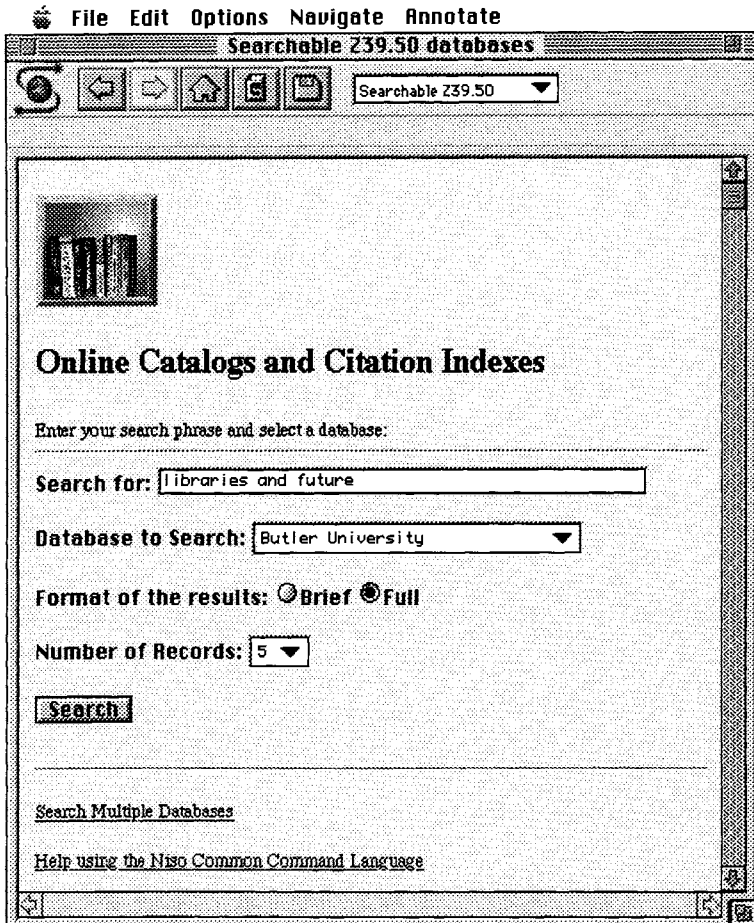
To place this discussion in context, I want to start with a traditional on-line catalog display. This first image is of a record loaded into Butler

University library bibliographic database as viewed from our on-line catalog program.

Full Bibliographic Display			
Find...	Options/Print/Quit...	Backup	Restart
CALL NUMBER: ON ORDER			
AUTHOR: Urabenstott, Karen Markey.			
TITLE: Analytical review of the library of the future / by Karen M. Urabenstott ; with the research assistance of Celeste M. Burman.			
PUBLISHED: Washington, DC, USA : Council on Library Resources, 1994.			
PAGING: v, 200 p. ; 28 cm.			
NOTES: "February 1994." Includes bibliographical references (p. 177-187) and index.			
SUBJECTS: Libraries--United States--Automation--Bibliography. Libraries and electronic publishing--United States			
Use the page down key for more.			
Press RETURN to get further information about this program.			

As you can see, each field has labels for benefit of the patron. The screen offers options for help and ways of navigating the database or entering a new search. Additional options might show holdings or additional matching records. This is just one example of one of those dozen so called easy to use searches a patron might find in a typical library.

Now let me show you an alternative view using a WWW browser as the User Interface.

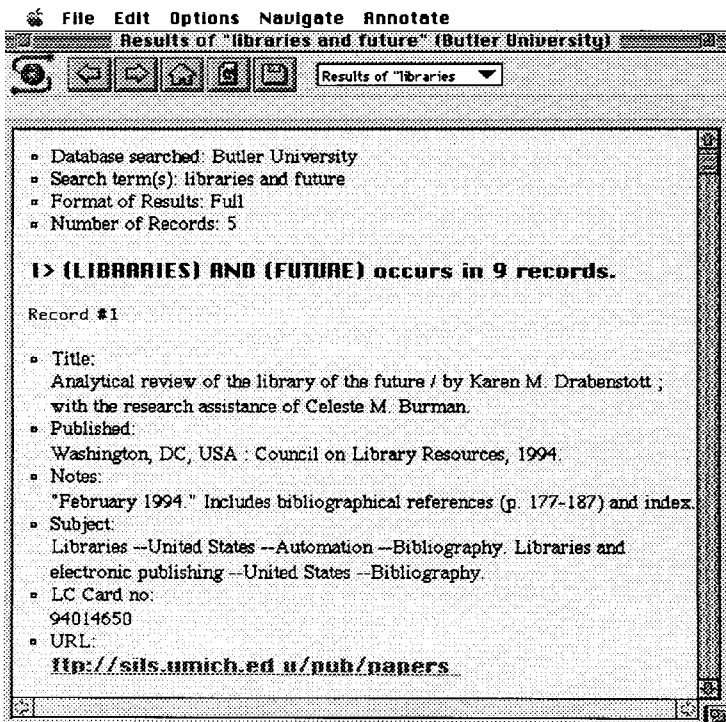


For those in the audience who are new to the World Wide Web, I can only give a brief description of the broader context from which this display was created. The program I am using is Mosaic. It is only one of a dozen other programs that could have been used to accessed this display.

The World Wide Web displays documents in a scrolling window. One of the key features of this interface to our catalog is that I retrieved it by clicking on "a hypertext link" from another document describing our library and its services. Wherever you see underlined text there is a "hypertext link" to other pages or documents that could be stored anywhere in the world. On this display there is a hypertext link for getting more help in using the NISO Common command language.

Another very powerful feature of the World Wide Web is the use of forms. Forms allow readers of these documents to enter information, send messages, and in this example, search a database. Users of this form are prompted to enter their search terms. They also can select a database, with the default being the on-line catalog at Butler University. Since Butler University has implemented Z39.50, I built this form to allow users to select from a half dozen or so other Z39.50 servers, including two citation databases from Information Access and test versions of WorldCat, ContentsFirst and ArticleFirst from OCLC. Buttons and other pop-up menus can be used to select a record format or number of records. When the user is ready, the search button passes the query to the web server at Butler University.

Searches entered into the form are executed by what are called server scripts. By that I mean, the server takes all the parameters entered by the user and passes them to our DRA on-line catalog program, running in the background, which in turn then feeds the results back to the user via their WWW client.



This is an example of what the results look like. In general, it is very similar to the display we saw from a terminal session. One big difference is that the user didn't have to separately log on to a remote computer. One moment, the user could have been finding out information from a document server half way around the world and with a few mouse clicks called up the search form and execute the query. A few mouse clicks later the user could be elsewhere on the Internet, exploring other resources. There are other differences, which I will describe later, but this is what I mean by the "mainstreaming of our catalog."

The ubiquitous nature of Netscape and other Web viewers should make life easier for librarians. Academic libraries, in particular, spend large amounts of time teaching students how to use their on-line catalog and the other dozen or so database search programs they employ. Unfortunately, most of this training ends up being superficial.

If students are regularly using a Program like Netscape for viewing the college's schedule of open classes, or reading David Letterman's "Top Ten List," or querying the campus events calendars, and "oh, by the way," searching the library catalog, then library instruction can really focus on the unique characteristics of the database, its indexes and the information it contains. The library does not have to spend its time instructing and re-instructing users on how to start some unique search program, how to get help, how to print results and how to save searches for later execution.

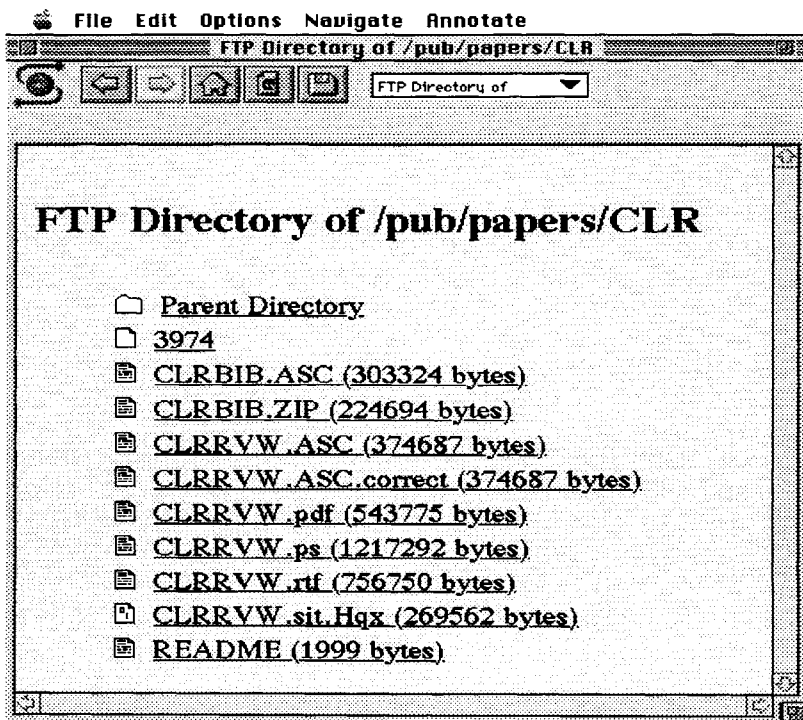
This can be the case if the new buzz phrase of "Digital Convergence" becomes a reality. That is, if a future where the technologies of video, data, and telephones merge together into one technology, then is there a "television-set-top based remote controlled Son-of-Mosaic" not far down the road? I am willing to bet there is. I think it would be better for librarians and library users if they both could search their library's on-line catalog with the same tool that they use to call up the morning weather map, read the electronic version of the evening paper or check the nightly television schedule via an electronic TV Guide.

Expanding the Library Catalog

Beyond just providing the electronic citation for this particular work, much of the power and flexibility of the World Wide Web can be found in its ability to accommodate almost all electronic resources. This flexibility and the opportunities it provides can be demonstrated with this same example. There is one other difference in the results page that I have yet to mention. On this display I have listed the Universal Resource Locator (URL) to the original electronic version of this book. For those of you are unfamiliar with them, URLs are a standard way for referencing electronic resources on the Internet. It is the mechanism that enables

hypertext links imbedded within WWW documents to function. They are concise road maps for accessing Internet resources.

Eric Lease Morgan, who has implemented my forms-based search scripts at North Carolina State University, suggested that perhaps the recently proposed MARC 856 field could be incorporated into the interface. For the bibliographically challenged members of the audience, the 856 field is a new MARC field for describing electronic resources. As Eric has described the 856 field in his paper, *Mr. Serials Visits Cataloging*: "It has provisions for things like the name of remote files, the operating system of the remote computer, the protocol used to communicate with the remote computer (FTP, telnet, or other), and the directory where the remote file resides." Eric wondered if electronic documents cited in the MARC record could be retrieved automatically. As it turns out, creating that new level of functionality was rather easy. By adding the URL to a MARC record, Web browsers should be able to recognize the URL and create a hot link directly to the source. A user can then merely click the button on their mouse and retrieve the document.



In this example, clicking on the URL would retrieve a whole directory of documents from an FTP server. The user can then decide which version they can use. Had there been only one format, plain text or HTML, for example, then the hypertext link wouldn't need to display the FTP directory, it would merely bring the full text of the work to the user's screen. This may seem foreign to an online catalog, but if everyone already knows how to navigate using Mosaic, Netscape or the Son of Netscape then retrieving documents this way shouldn't be foreign. It should be as natural as using their favorite WWW browser for other purposes.

969-6464 Entered: 10/01/1994 Modified: 12/14/1994 Today's Use: 12/14/1994

Type: a Bib 1: m Enc 1: Desc: a Ctry: dcu Lang: eng Mod: Srce:
Ill: Audience: Form: Cont: b Gut: Cnf: 0 Fst: 0 Ind: 1
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Drabenstott ; with the research assistance of Celeste M. Burman. \$
260; ; a Washington, DC, USA : \$ b Council on Library Resources, \$ c 1994.
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500; ; a "February 1994." \$
504; ; a Includes bibliographical references (p. 177-187) and index. \$
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I wanted to show the MARC record for this title, because when I look at it a number of interesting questions come to my mind that I don't have answers for. The first one is: "Should this record be in my database in the first place?" I originally edited this record with a dummy call number of "on order" because I had this uneasiness about creating a record in my database for something that we did not have in our collection and probably never would. But if I've made it straightforward for people to obtain the work and I think it has as much value to my patrons as printed materials, why shouldn't I provide access through my catalog? I eventually decided just to put the URL into the call number just so some call number would appear to the traditional OPAC user.

This brings up a number of questions about what is a collection and how far beyond our standard stacks should the scope of our library catalog extend. Libraries have experimented in the past with tape loading commercial citation databases and “merging” them with the on-line catalog. Is this any different? Another issue comes to mind, one that only struck me after I added a record for the Drabenstott report to my database. I did all of the “cataloging” while logged in from home on a Saturday afternoon. The document I cataloged was electronic, the tools I used were electronic, there was not any physical processing required—I added it and I was done. While I can think of at least one cataloger who worked for me at the time who would take this as a suggestion of: “Oh boy I won't have to come to work. I can just catalog from home,” I think there are some other implications that may blur the differences between technical services and public services in tomorrow's library.

Catalogers have generally been sealed off from the rest of the library because they needed to keep the materials they are working on separate from public. They've needed the specialized tools, and the materials need physical processing and labeling. These have all been rationales which have kept cataloging as a back-room operation. Within a totally electronic environment, anybody can be a cataloger from anywhere! Why doesn't that reference librarian whose subject expertise makes him or her the most qualified person to determine whether this or that electronic text is a valuable addition to the library catalog just do it! Why not add a record for that new e-text while killing time on the reference desk?

I know there are a number of obstacles and issues related to expanding the Library catalog in this way. Does OCLC want me to add our holdings symbol to the Union Catalog? What happens when the FTP server SILS.UMICH.EDU changes domain names? My hypertext link then fails. Who will know I have an out-of-date link in my database? Who will change it? I don't have answers to these questions. I don't know if this expanded notion of the library catalog is practical. I leave it to you to decide. But the tools and standards are falling into place today.

When I first put together this presentation it was my hope that commercial database vendors would offer Web access to their citation, full text and image databases. And it has been gratifying to see that in just the last year, there have been a number of emerging products that have followed this same path. Two examples will illustrate: (1) Computer Select, which has offered full text of articles over 100 hundred computer journals and magazines on CD-ROM, now offers WWW access via subscription. A user can search via a web interface and the resulting articles can be retrieved via the matching hypertext links. (2) Encyclopedia Britannica is now searchable via the WWW. In a really innovative addition, they not only have the text and graphics of the printed

encyclopedia, but their editors have made links to other Web servers around the world. To give you a hypothetical example of how this might work, imagine searching the encyclopedia for “the history of flight” and find included in their article an anchor display allowing you to make a hypertext link to World Wide Web Server at NASA. That’s a whole new level of synergism I’ve not seen anywhere else.

These examples do not utilize Z39.50 gateways as I’ve been discussing in this presentation, but I do think they underscore the shift from local and proprietary user interfaces toward Web based interfaces. Before we attempt to go on-line, I want to show some other examples of another MARC record with an 856 field. I know a number of libraries feel that they are technological have-nots. They don’t have their libraries packed with 486, Pentium or PowerPC computers. They have dumb terminals. They will have dumb terminals for years to come. Fortunately, most of the technologies described here can be executed with a plain text browser, such as Lynx from the University of Kansas. While not as pretty and somewhat limited in the formats for downloading and saving returned entries, LYNX does offer access to the same resources.

**The Role of Electronic Resources
in Collection Development:
ATLA's Future in Electronic Publication
by
Albert E. Hurd
ATLA**

I have been asked to comment on ATLA's plans for electronic publishing in other areas other than its bibliographic databases, which it has been producing in machine-readable data files since 1974, and beginning in 1989 were published in CD-ROM format. During the last two years ATLA's exploration of electronic publishing has been considered by its Advisory Committee on Technology. This Committee affirms that publishing "electronically" is within ATLA's overall mission to serve theological education and scholarship and is a contemporary format that affords new opportunities for conveying information whether it be bibliographic, textual, image or graphic in source. The prevailing technologies and their application to the full-range of electronic publishing have been discussed in-depth by the Committee, especially with regard to standards and the prevailing software and hardware that enables the process of electronic publication.

Demonstration projects with respect to scanning text, images, and graphics were presented by one member of the Committee, Pamela Mason. Myron Chace (Library of Congress) has kept the Committee abreast of the new technologies that enable the scanning of microfilm into image and OCR files. Our discussions have also examined carefully the different scanning technologies—both Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and bit-map imaging—and their application to the preservation of textual materials that contain images and graphics, recognizing the fact that image technologies provide for greater flexibility and ease of use in the transfer of information and graphics than traditional microformat. Because there are no prevailing standards to "electronic preservation" and refreshing or upgrading existing digital files as new technologies develop, ATLA will remain committed to microfilm as its primary preservation platform. As you will see however from the recommendations this does not preclude ATLA from proceeding with the application of newer technologies in certain areas of electronic publication.

The Committee discussion also included other formats, such as text encoding using the Standard General Markup Language (SGML), for the electronic publication of classical texts used in religious and theological scholarship.

To focus and guide ATLA's strategic planning in the area of electronic publishing the Committee made several recommendations to

staff. (These also appear in the more extensive "Report of the ATLA Advisory Committee on Technology and the ATLA Internet Planning Committee" in the Proceedings). The Committee recommended that:

- ATLA headquarters should consider ways to explore and/or become involved in image processing, beginning with a manageable pilot project whereby it can become acquainted with existing and applicable imaging technology and transfer this technology to the preservation program.
- ATLA headquarters should continue to pursue alliances and partnerships with larger networks, including individuals and regional libraries and vendors. Specifically, ATLA needs to link-up with the national Text Encoding Initiative (TEI);
- In view of the importance of digitization and encoding of texts, ATLA needs to consider its role as a national center for theological texts, again working out planning issues on the corpus through alliances and existing programs.
- ATLA should develop scaleable pilot projects for text encoding (using Standard General Markup Language (SGML), as well as text and image scanning of documents for purposes of electronic distribution and use by scholars and for preservation purposes. To assist the planning for this project, ATLA would appoint an advisory committee of librarians and scholars to select texts for encoding.

Excursus: Such a pilot project would require ATLA funding, or for ATLA to acquire funding support. Because of the complexities of the text encoding process, ATLA would, in turn, make grants to scholars with expertise in subject areas, to prepare and encode texts for electronic distribution on the Internet.

In conclusion. I can say that these recommendations are being considered but we do not have a timetable for beginning or implementing them at this time. They will require ATLA to acquire a new set of skills with regard to the software and hardware. It will also entail the acquisition of new equipment and significant software to undertake what is a labor-intensive enterprise. Finally, it will require external funding. Stay tuned!

**The Role of Electronic Resources
in Collection Development:
Standards and Electronic Publication**
by Duane Harbin
Yale University

What are standards?

In the narrowest sense, “standards” are documented norms for products or processes that are developed and published through mechanisms governed by national standards organizations such as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Standards Organization (ISO). However, the term is frequently used in a broader sense. *De Facto* standards are often proprietary products that, for whatever reason, have become so popular or pervasive they have beaten out any competing concepts. The term “industry standard” usually means a benchmark product that is so successful or so defines its own genre that all similar products are compared with it. Government agencies sometimes set standards for their own use that are widely adopted, either because it is easier and cheaper than developing local standards, or because the government has such buying power that many manufacturers willingly meet their standards. And some standards are simply conventions that a select group or organization has agreed to share.

What do we want from standards?

The standards affecting electronic publishing and distribution are still emerging. Some are well developed, some are still competing with each other for their niches, and the need for some is only beginning to be articulated. Not everyone involved has the same needs or goals for standards. For example, libraries, particularly academic libraries in the humanities, want to invest in products that will be durable physically and in content value. The electronic publishing industry may find profit in leveraging the value of its inventory by periodically reformatting and redistributing it in new media. While there is potential for tension between publishers, distributors, libraries, and scholars, there is also plenty of room for cooperation.

In my opinion, the quality, longevity, and usefulness of electronic publications are key. The best content is worthless if it's presented badly, in a medium that will deteriorate or obsolesce quickly, or that cannot readily be used for its intended purpose and/or by its intended audience. I particularly want to see the traditional symbiosis between data, software, and hardware broken, so that patrons may readily use the platforms and interfaces that suit them with any publication. I prefer standards that are in the public domain, so that anyone may use them without paying royalties, although I recognize that high development costs sometimes make these impractical.

What are some important current standards?

UNICODE is a standard for encoding the characters used in recording the world's languages. *UNICODE* is already being built into popular hardware and software, such as Windows 95 and the Macintosh System 7.5. It replaces 7-bit ASCII and its various 8-bit derivatives as the lowest common denominator of text processing. As a subset of ISO Standard 10646, *UNICODE* incorporates a good deal of input from the library community, particularly in the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean portions of the code. *UNICODE* will allow the development of standardized multilingual software and polyglot electronic documents. It also means that eventually our non-English MARC records will display correctly using standard PC's and software without special tweaking.

Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) is currently the most important and most misunderstood standard in electronic publishing. The standard (ISO 8879:1986) has existed for nearly a decade. *SGML* is a meta-language that provides a framework for developing detailed content-designation schemes for electronic texts. Two characteristics of *SGML* are key. First it is descriptive rather than prescriptive. The standard focuses on describing the content of a text rather than establishing rules above the form of text data. Secondly, *SGML* is content-oriented as opposed to format-oriented. Thus *SGML* identifies that a particular segment of text is a footnote, but does not specify how the footnote should be formatted for viewing in any medium.

The second characteristic is the key distinction between *SGML* and "portable document" software such as Adobe's Acrobat or WordPerfect's Envoy. Portable document software focuses on maintaining the appearance of a document in different environments and media. *SGML* and portable document schemes can coexist, and many portable products will probably incorporate *SGML* support at some level.

The *Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines* have been developed cooperatively under the leadership of the Association for Computing in the Humanities (ACH) and the Association for Language and Linguistic Computing (ALLC), with input from a number of scholarly organizations including the Computer-Aided Research Group (CARG) or AAR/SBL. The Guidelines are an *SGML* application (specifically a Document Type Definition (DTD)) designed to serve the needs of scholars in encoding and using electronic texts for research. The Guidelines are basically a proposed convention that is open for public discussion. Their future as a more formal standard is difficult to predict.

The *TEI Guidelines*, though more specific than *SGML* itself, are still enormously flexible and open-ended. It is expected that two people may legitimately encode the same text quite differently while both following the guidelines. This may happen either because of differences in interpretation, or

because of differences in application. In fact, considerable effort is going into making the guidelines more effective in accepting multiple structural schemes in a single document file. Even if they serve no other function, the TEI Guidelines have provoked in-depth discussion regarding the nature and variety of scholarly analysis of textual documents.

Whither standards?

Before standards for electronic texts are fully developed, we're going to be concerned with a spectrum of standards for encoding still and full-motion images, as well as further development of standards for connecting data in all these various forms. For example, the ideal electronic format for ancient manuscripts may be a combined transcription and facsimile image that are strategically interconnected. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is an early convention for creating multimedia, hypertext documents in a networked environment. A relative of SGML, it begins to lay some ground rules for publications using a variety of data modes that interconnect.

There are also "secondary" standards that will affect electronic publishing and distribution. How will these works be marketed? How will they be distributed? How will they be paid for? The entire process of identifying, evaluating, selecting, and adding electronic publications to our collections is still emerging. Multiple factors play a role in the shaping of this process, including government regulation.

Ultimately, librarians can have a lot to say about the shape and content of the standards for electronic publishing. At the most passive level, we can support good standards in the choices we make about the products and services we buy. We can also follow developments in the field and be proactive with our professional associations and governments to see that standards congruent with the values and services of libraries are developed and enforced. And sometime we might even find ourselves involved in creating new standards. There are any number that need work.

**The Role of Electronic Resources
in Collection Development:
The Virtual Library Project
by
M. Patrick Graham**

The "Virtual Library Project" is a collaborative effort involving the libraries of Harvard, Yale, and Emory and is concerned with the production of digital resources for education and research purposes. The Pitts Theology Library is involved currently in two initiatives within this program. The first is in collaboration with Scholars Press, the General Libraries of Emory University, and three learned societies (AAR, ASOR, & SBL). This project will publish electronically the following serials: *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, *Biblical Archaeologist*, *Critical Reviews of Books in Religion*, and *Semeia*. The journals will be accessible via the Internet, probably at no charge for the duration of the three-year project.

The second project involves church history faculty and theological librarians from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Emory and proposes to develop a grant proposal for the scanning into electronic form of several thousand pre-20th century American sermons. This database of materials would be available via CD-ROM or the Internet and be of potential use to students and researchers working in several disciplines (social history, rhetoric, homiletics, historical theology, biblical studies, etc.). The project will be designed to advance our understanding in three areas: 1) how libraries may use electronic technology to make historical collections more accessible, 2) how recent technological developments may serve theological education, and 3) how technology may assist libraries in their efforts to share their holdings.

Subsidy Publishing in the Religious Market

by

Andrew B. Miller

Providence House Publishers

It is with a great deal of respect for your expertise in theological education and religious publishing that I present this information to you today. I am struck with the broad diversity and tremendous experience base of the individuals that I am addressing.

I have been intentional in preparing my presentation to avoid providing excessive background information that I will assume would be common knowledge to many of you who spend your careers in your very important area of the religious book industry. I plan to limit my remarks to some of the specific areas of the religious publishing field which I suspect have not been fully explored, and may well be increasing in importance in the years ahead.

Religious publishing as you know is in a constant state of change. This comes as absolutely no surprise to anyone here. We have seen virtually every aspect of our professional and private lives transformed in positive ways by technology, informed by new discoveries, and improved by labor-saving devices. In just one generation we have seen our culture altered in ways that would have previously taken centuries to occur. On the down side of this progress is that each of us is saddened when economics, politics, or other circumstances jeopardize a program or project that is important to us. We are both exhilarated and threatened by the rapid rate of change around us.

Let me share with you what I consider to be one of the positive and exciting areas of change in our industry—the development of alternative publishing opportunities in the religious publishing field.

First let me review with you the broad areas of publishing activity in this industry. Not many years ago religious publishing in this country was dominated by major Protestant denominational houses. I have regularly participated in the Evangelical Christian Publishers Association (ECPA) and regularly attended the Christian Booksellers Association (CBA) conventions. I have been told by veteran members of these groups that in the early years of CBA the big names at the shows were houses such as Abingdon, Westminster, Broadman, or Concordia—all of which are the denominational imprints.

These denominational houses continue to have a significant presence, but their dominant role has been eclipsed by the large independent trade houses such as Zondervan, Thomas Nelson, Word, or Moody. Further, a broad new collection of small independent or organization-affiliated (and mostly evangelical) presses have come along. Each of these publishers seems to be focused on the consumer or mass market—if one can be identified as such in the relatively narrow Christian market segment. These CBA-oriented firms

seem to rise and fall, or merge and divide, in ways that mirror the general secular publishing industry.

The number of publishers serving the academic community has not grown in the same way as the consumer-oriented religious press. We can all identify instances where publishers that previously focused all or part of their resources to the academic community have either ceased operation or curtailed the scope of their publication lists in recent years. The ECPA reported 35 members in 1980 and now has over 75 members. In contrast, the Protestant Church-Owned Publishers Association (PCPA), the group whose members have generally supplied much of the material for theological education, numbered 30 members in 1982 and presently has 34 members. While some recently established publishers can be identified, this information reflects an essentially mature market with relatively few new presses being developed to satisfy demand.

The publishers who do have a continuing commitment to the religious audience face various obstacles to growth or survival. One such problem is the sheer economics of publishing in a narrow market. High page-count academic titles with low projected print-runs translates into a significant financial investment with low anticipated profits. This always results in disproportionate pricing levels for these titles to the students and faculty. Another issue facing some presses is the need to tailor the editorial mix of their publishing list to the doctrinal views of the governing body politic. This issue is constantly on the mind of the editors and management of each house that serves a particular constituency.

University presses exist primarily in the larger secular universities, although some do exist in denominational schools such as Mercer or Baylor. Few would characterize this area of publishing as robust. The broader secular college-book industry provides many general resources—but has never attempted to satisfy the narrow religious disciplines that theological education requires.

This background is provided primarily to illustrate that traditional theological publishing is at best stable—and possibly declining in publishing activity.

The good news that I see in this picture comes as a result of the emerging technologies. We are amazed by the capabilities of desktop publishing yet, I put this word in a category with several others that need some updating in the minds of the professional publishing community.

Desktop publishing is in fact the predominant method of publication in virtually every house in the trade. The entry level software of a few years ago has been improved to the point that all serious work is capable of being produced faster and more professionally than ever before in the desktop environment.

One example of this is the half-million dollar text management system that was installed at the United Methodist Publishing House in 1977. This massive system can be now outpaced by a \$50,000 network—which also offers a multitude of capabilities that a dedicated text management system never could. These units are indeed small enough to sit on desks—but the connotation of diminished quality that the term implies is outdated.

While it is true that in the hands of the average individual, these units can produce a product that is vastly improved over the IBM Selectric typewriter or mimeograph of a few years ago, but more importantly, with the use of new technology professional publishers and editors can substantially increase the speed and flexibility of the publishing operation. It also improves the viability of some book projects that previously might well have not been published. In strict typographical and composition terms the wonders of the desktop digital reproduction provides quality enhancements that the linotype operator or photo-engraver of not that many years ago could have dreamed about.

This exciting technology is familiar to all present here. Virtually every institution represented here has the equipment in house already. If this is all it takes to produce a book, then why isn't everyone just rushing out and publishing his or her own books?

The important ingredient in the book business has less to do with production and more to do with economics, editorial expertise, and distribution. What the desktop revolution does do is make it possible for a smaller, niche publisher to be viable with a limited scope. It dramatically lowers the barrier to entry for the author and publisher alike.

I am convinced that in the future a substantial amount of well-conceived, well-written, well-edited, and well-produced works will be published under alternative publishing models. This is the area where the dividends of the new technologies can be reaped—and all aspects of the market place can benefit.

I spoke previously of the need to reorient the perception about desktop publishing technology. I would also suggest a couple of other terms for revision—specifically the terms “vanity” and “subsidy” press. Often these two terms are used interchangeably, but they each actually suggest two very different publications models.

The terms vanity and subsidy each refer to how a book is capitalized. The method of capitalization for a published product is only one of several critical elements to the publisher's decision regarding a book's viability. There are in fact a multiplicity of ingredients that combine to make a credible book product.

Subsidy publishers, of which my firm is one, generally provide a range of services as each project requires. These services mirror the usual procedures

expected of the traditional trade publisher, but are generally offered on an a-la-carte basis depending on the needs of each project.

Many books are viable—but for a very localized or select market. These are books that do not justify the publishing and distribution services of a larger house. Among these titles could be local historical volumes such as county histories, church histories, or denominational organization histories. Sermons, or other works, by locally prominent—but not nationally known preachers or scholars are often seen in this category. These books are typically—and appropriately—funded by a local source.

Another category of potential subsidy publication titles is the book that has a broader potential, but is written by an individual that is not sufficiently recognized to justify the risk of a traditional publisher. Further still in the subsidy category is the well-known or previously published individual with a project that simply does not appeal to the selected publishers that the author may have approached. In these times of scarce financial resources, most houses are making only sure bets and the author may repeatedly be turned away. It is generally known that publishers give relatively little serious consideration to unsolicited projects that come “over the transom.” Broadman & Holman for instance tells us that they receive over 2400 unsolicited manuscripts a year—very few of which will ever make it to their list. They are typical of most traditional presses.

The subsidy publisher provides an opportunity for publication where none many otherwise exist. Publishers—traditional or—provide many services in the process of taking a manuscript from concept to consumer. These include the providing an imprint name, ISBN, editorial support, text and cover design, page layout and proofreading, formal business address, warehousing, promotion, order processing, shipping. Publishers send out review copies to magazines, help arrange autograph parties, handle the distribution, and accounts receivable. They get the title into appropriate catalogs and specialty distributors and retailers.

These items and more are all essential to the success of a book. Most traditional publishers do this out of necessity because without them books generally don't sell. Some subsidy publishers do these tasks more aggressively than others. Those that do little or nothing in this area are vanity publishers, those that do them well develop a reputation as a quality subsidy publisher. In fact many subsidy publishers have lists of their own and thereby have well-functioning promotion/publicity and distribution mechanisms which greatly benefit the subsidy work they produce for others.

As I have previously indicated, the source of capital is only one element in the formula. In fact few of you know for certain—or really care—about the method of capitalization for many of the books you handle. It is immaterial. You do judge the caliber of product you see in terms of its editorial and graphic quality. We all see books that are not up to the professional standards to which

we are accustomed—or the semi-professional efforts that we judge as a “vanity product.” But what about the work from serious smaller presses, university presses, or even well-recognized houses that have been funded by the author or some sponsoring organization. I propose that this genre of publishing has long existed and is rapidly growing.

This fact often has no reflection on the caliber of the individual or quality of the manuscript. I have examples of books produced recently at PHP that touch on many of these areas:

- *A Messenger's Memoirs*, a book by the president emeritus of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary on the experience attending Southern Baptist Convention meeting—declined by Broadman & Holman because of their curtailment of denominational publishing. We produced a large printing of a trade paper back as well as a limited printing of a leather bound case binding.
- *Ebbtide—Floodtide*, a regional photographic book let go out of print by University of South Carolina Press, but whose author and book retailer-investor wanted to bring back into print as an investment.
- *Thirty-one Banana Leaves*, a small devotional title with two printings by John Knox Press brought back into print by the author.
- *I Heard the Donkey's Bray* and *Captain Brenton's Heritage*, two titles produced by the same Presbyterian missionaries about their experience on the mission field.
- *The Stoney Creek Recipe Collection*, a nationally distributed cookbook by a local Presbyterian congregation, which has a \$100,000 goal to maintain the historic chapel pictured on the cover.
- Books of sermons and prayers by United Methodist and Presbyterian ministers.
- A book on the hymn writers by a United Methodist clergyman who had gone through two previous printings of an self publishing effort before producing this higher quality edition by PHP.
- *Charismatic Challenge*, a book previously produced in Australia by a publisher which is now defunct. We are producing an all-new US edition.
- The entire category of institution or local church history—which continues to be a major emphasis at PHP—is represented by a range of formats which vary widely in cost.
- Other categories include: autobiographical accounts of triumph over or loss to illness; devotional or inspirational material by clergy and lay persons; and two recently produced biographies of preacher-parents by retired United Methodist and Baptist individuals which speak to yet another genre.

All of the items we have just seen are familiar book-type products. But what about the cutting edge concepts. With technology comes a need for publishers to develop creative product development strategies. We have previously discussed the various models for capitalizing the publishing of a hard or softcover book project. Increasingly, the opportunities in the marketplace are in the emerging areas of electronic publishing. This entire arena begins to exceed the in-house expertise of the conventional publishing product development systems—and surpasses the understanding of management and staff in most conventional book operations. There is also a more intimate linkage between the technology and the products end use. The computer goes from being a tool to produce the book to now becoming the product itself.

As a result you are seeing numerous partnerships being formed by independent firms. The partner marry the technological skill of one, with the marketing and editorial power of another. Alone neither firm could accomplish introduce a viable product into the market. We are presently one of three firms in a partnership that is developing a compact disc edition of the fourteen-volume Jackson Edition of the Works of Wesley. This edition will be based on a Folio software platform—judged to be among the best search-and-retrieve engines on the market—and will provide the full range of work and scripture search capability, post-it notes, cutting and pasting capabilities and the like. We believe that this will make Wesley's works available in exciting new ways for the academic, professional church, and lay communities across a broad range of denominational lines.

PHP is also introducing compact disc technology into another line of local history publishing. We announced in May the development of the Tennessee Heritage Library as a local history publishing context for our own state of Tennessee's 1996 bicentennial. We plan to encourage local historical projects, churches, schools, business, civic groups, etc., to publish their histories between now and the year 2000. At that time we will produce a compact disc containing all series titles. This will provide unlimited searching capability across an extensive database of local regional histories.

I have detailed these varying areas of Providence House publishing activity as a way of illustrating what I feel to be the potential for a viable new model for quality publishing in the future. The traditional publisher will undoubtedly prevail in cases where their expertise—and best interests—are served by certain authors and certain manuscripts. My belief, however, is that there is a steadily increasing volume of manuscripts during a time of limited or curtailed publishing activity by traditional houses.

The quality subsidy alternative can provide additional benefits to the author. One is the speed of publication. Traditional houses build their lists by acquisition and manuscripts are generally in-house 18–24 months prior to release. A good subsidy publisher can produce the same work in 6–9 months.

Another possible advantage to a subsidy publisher may be the ability to avoid problems associated with publication with a doctrinally questionable house—as viewed from the perspective of the individual's theological community. Often a publishing house's list can infer an ideology with which an author is reluctant to identify. This has often been voiced as a motivation to PHP editors by prospective authors.

There are numerous other ways in which I think publishing mix can be shaped by the unprecedented opportunities presented by these changes in technology and marketplace. We are presently considering a model whereby we establish what could be referred to as “managed imprints” on a custom basis for various academic institutions. In many circumstances these operations have been financially marginal. Often they lose money due to the overhead inherent in such an enterprise. We are studying a model where we edit, produce, and distribute under an institution's imprint, a number of locally acquired projects on behalf of the institution. The financial requirement would then be limited to supporting only the direct cost of the project—and not a major portion of overhead for the press. We believe that this would create an opportunity for the local faculty to be published and increase the stature of the institution, while essentially freeing the school of losses beyond recovering direct costs.

In closing, I would restate the sentiments that I expressed at the beginning. I believe that there are significant opportunities opening up for the author with a viable manuscript. I challenge everyone here to a new vision for how publishing will be capitalized and executed in upcoming years.

The need for viable alternatives for professional publishing is escalating in a time when traditional publishing models are not. I anticipate that some of the concepts I've outlined here will be helpful to you as you view the numerous titles that you handle in your work.

The models for the capitalization of individual titles in a subsidy environment may help clarify the options when no traditional publishing environment is available. The model for a managed imprint, while still in its formative stages, seems to be a logical progression in this evolution of the religious publishing industry and could give an institution exceptional benefits with nominal financial risk.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak before you today and welcome any questions.

PLENARY SESSIONS
◇
ATS Accreditation Standards
by
Daniel O. Aleshire
Association of American Theological Schools

From 1992 through 1996, the Association of Theological Schools has undertaken a major study of its accrediting standards. This effort, known as the Quality and Accreditation Project, has produced a preliminary report regarding new accrediting standards for ATS. This plenary session provided a brief overview of the process by which the current report has been generated, the summary of activities during 1995–1996 that will culminate in the ATS action regarding redeveloped accrediting standards at its June 1996 meeting. After a brief overview of the issues and concerns that ATS is seeking to address, much of this plenary session was devoted to ATLA participants' discussion of the proposals for redeveloped accrediting standards for theological libraries.

**The Future of Electronic Publishing:
Summary Statement of Comments
by
Diane Choquette
Graduate Theological Union Library**

The development of the electronic environment, the ease with which digitized information can be reproduced, manipulated, and transmitted, raises questions about current copyright law and whether or not it is applicable to digital forms of information. Libraries and their users have benefited appropriately from the interpretations of Fair Use and Library Exemptions to the Copyright Law of 1976. Librarians recognize the need for fair uses of copyrighted materials, free of individual transaction fees, to be applied to digital forms to ensure development in scholarship, research, and education. Also, since Section 108 of the Copyright Law does not permit conversion of print and other formats to digital format for the purposes of preservation, providing replacement copies, or interlibrary loan copies, the law should be changed to allow for such conversions. Several library associations, including the American Library Association, have prepared a working document, "Fair use in the electronic age: serving the public interest" (College and Research Libraries News, January 1995, 56:1, p. 24f), which outlines lawful uses of copyrighted works by individuals, libraries, and educational institutions in the electronic environment. This summer, the Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights, established as part of the White House Information Infrastructure Task Force, will sponsor a conference on Fair Use which will be attended by about 45 representatives of copyright owners, educational institutions, and libraries the goal of which is to develop updated fair use guidelines.

**The Future of Electronic Publishing
By Janet H. Fisher
The MIT Press**

Publishers have been responding to the needs of researchers by developing new types of electronic products, particularly electronic journals. Some of these needs are:

- to illustrate 3-D images on a computer
- to include audio and video files
- to include appendices, data sets, and a larger quantity of color illustrations than are economical in print

- to publish more quickly than is possible in print

Although electronic journals have been published for a number of years, only recently have established publishers began to launch new electronic journals. In addition, experiments are underway in a number of places to research economic models for electronic publication of existing print journals (e.g., Project MUSE at Johns Hopkins University Press, ScaN from University of California Press, Elsevier's TULIP Project, Red Sage initiated by Springer Verlag, University of Chicago Press's *Astrophysical Letters Journal*).

As an example of one of these experiments, MIT Press has launched the publication of a purely electronic journal, *Chicago Journal of Theoretical Computer Science*. The journal is peer-reviewed, published article-by-article, available in LaTeX and PostScript forms, sold by calendar-year subscription, and archived by the MIT Libraries and Information Systems Department. This project has forced MIT Press to modify its production and fulfillment systems to a large extent, and to shift roles with other players in the communication chain (particularly the editorial office and typesetter). Our other partners in the system—libraries and subscription agencies—will also have to adapt to these products and will likely experience the same shift of roles.

**The Future of Electronic Publishing:
Scholarly Communication
and
Electronic Publications
A Summary of Comments
by
Albert E. Hurd
ATLA**

Electronic publications, such as journal articles, reports, and books, are appearing in increasing numbers on the Internet and on CD-ROM. This new form of publication raises important new questions for scholarly communication and for its purpose—disseminating research, knowledge, and information, and determining copyright, ownership of data, the standards for the authenticity of texts, and academic tenure.¹

For more than a century, scholarly books and journals have appeared in print after following the established convention of submission

¹ For one of the best analyses of the changes occurring in electronic publications, see Denning, Peter J. and Rous Bernard, "The ACM Electronic Publishing Plan," *World Wide Web* <http://www.acm.org> (1994).

to editors or colleagues for peer review or refereeing. These conventions assured that the publication would be novel or original, and that it would not be “scooped,” that the author would have no authority to distribute copies of the work until published. Conventional publication enabled the author to benchmark citations to sources that contributed to her work by a process that provided a “paper trail”. This process also ensured that in most cases that an original or derivative work would be placed under copyright, protecting the author’s and publisher’s intellectual property.

The Internet, and its recent commercialization, has catalyzed a paradigm shift for scholarly communication and publication. The traditional processes and conventions mentioned above are no longer viable, or no longer being observed, as the electronic networks, mass storage devices, and software provide for “virtual publication.” Scholars, authors, and traditional publishers of journals and books in hard copy are being challenged to define new conventions that may preserve the intent of the old conventions—to protect intellectual property rights, the authenticity of an original work or text, and the process by which scholarly work is reviewed by members of a discipline. In this new era of electronic publications, the printed publication becomes less important to the author because it is virtual when she offers it on the Internet.

We need to contemplate several things about this new electronic environment. What will be the new process, if any, by which authors establish their scholarly credentials and expertise? What processes will traditional publishers need to implement, if they think that hard copy conventions have merit in the electronic milieu? Finally, electronic publications challenge libraries to think in new ways about access to collections, about archiving collections, and about collection development when electronic publications are often not “sold” but licensed for use. Throughout this conference we have had recurring and overlapping presentations on issues of copyright, intellectual property ownership, demonstration projects in electronic publications, standards for electronic publication, and the impact of electronic publication on scholarly communication. More and more is becoming accessible on the Internet, and much being written about the Internet. I urge you to seek out the debates and corporate positions being staked out on the net.

“How Effective are Book Words to the Reader?”
Summary of Will D. Campbell Presentation

In his inimitable style Will Campbell, sometime Baptist preacher and lifelong social activist, spoke with conference attendees in the Sarrat Cinema on the Vanderbilt campus. After some light banter with underlying substance on an early portion of his most recent book *Providence* (Atlanta: Longstreet Press, 1992).

In this book author Campbell sketches the lifeline of a square mile of land in Mississippi across the historical events relating to justice and peace which are related to that land. His presentation to ATLA centered in the transfer of “ownership” from native Americans to the white settlers. The human impact was highlighted by personifying it in two teenage boys who were friends, one the native, the other the white. The dramatic scene is the leave-taking as the disenfranchised natives are placed on a riverboat for their journey to western lands, a journey which only some survived.

Following Mr. Campbell's presentation and integral to it was the projection of a video recorded at Oakhurst Baptist Church, Decatur, Georgia, June 5, 1992. The video consisted of an extemporaneous musical rendition of the leave-taking scene sung and played by Ken Medema.

The meeting with Will Campbell was a “happening” where a significant part of the message was the event itself. No subsequent reflection can capture the mood or impact. The videorecording of the Providence concert was produced by Fred Miller Communications, Austin, Texas (OCLC no. 27575936). A reading of the book and viewing of the video offer those who attended a refreshing reminiscence and those who did not a glimpse of the session's impact.

By David Wartluft

**A Summary of the Current Effort to Revise the Law
Governing Intellectual Property, Including the Statement:
“Copyright, Public Policy, and Digital
Libraries: Searching for the First Principles”¹**

by
Jerry D. Campbell

Introduction

I suppose that it has been said almost innumerable times in the context of library meetings that this profession is daily being changed by the advent of computer technology. And my remarks will be no different. The primary reason that associations like ATLA have placed the topic of copyright and intellectual property on their agendas is this now overly familiar refrain. Computer technology is already changing every conceivable boundary governing intellectual property as those boundaries were drawn in the print-on-paper age.

Those boundaries include at least the following:

- The character of the document. The objects which have long constituted the stock and trade of our business, books and journals, derived much of their character from the physical qualities of the media from which they were created. A single book, to be practically useful, has certain limits of weight and size. When bookmaking was a manual process, there were benefits and economies in fitting the book to quires and gatherings, with the whole being of manageable proportions. And the average monograph is still 250 pages because of some of those same elements. Likewise the journal article evolved from the pamphlet whose old limit was 16 pages because of the octavo folding of a single large sheet. The point is that none of these physical influences on the length of texts is relevant in the digital environment.
- Technical aspects of printing and publishing. Casting font from the proper mixture of lead and zinc and mixing ink that will adhere to paper and retain integrity over time are worries of the increasingly distant past -- or moving presses that weigh a ton, or hand coloring illustrations. Obsolete also are their mid-twentieth century equivalents. In the digital environment, moving from word processing documents to the WWW is remarkably fast and easy and can be carried out without introducing errors — and can include not only color but sound and motion as well.
- Reproduction. Here the real boundary problems begin. Reproduction, especially mass reproduction, has moved from excruciatingly laborious

¹ This statement may appear in other sources and carries no restrictions on its reproduction.

and time consuming to fairly easy and relatively quick. I've left the modifiers because it still takes time to scan—if the original is paper. But once it is captured (or if it is electronic to begin with), generating additional copies and distributing are the work of a few key strokes. And unlike the obvious copies of the past, today's copies can be exact—even to the blemishes on the page.

- Financial considerations. There are many, but let me cut to the chase. While the current internet environment represents something of a false economy by virtue of its federal subsidy, it is nonetheless our present reality. And the cost of an afternoon spent retrieving many megabits of usable information (and, no doubt, much unusable information) is insignificant—the cost of paper and ink, if you print it. Compare it to the costs (in money and time) of ordering and receiving paper copies, if they are available. Or compare it to the not insignificant costs of interlibrary loan.

There are other boundaries, but these are sufficient to illustrate how and how much they are changing. These examples are also sufficient to indicate why concerns have arisen with regard to whether the legal parameters that themselves evolved from the paper environment are adequate to govern information in this radically new context.

Concerning Legal Parameters

The current federal administration early indicated an interest in this matter in the context of its agenda for developing a new national information infrastructure. This concern was eventually manifest in the form of a request to the Department of Commerce to study the matter and bring forward its recommendations, if any, for revising the current copyright law to adapt it better to the digital, networked environment. The Department of Commerce established an Information Infrastructure Task Force, chaired by Secretary Ronald H. Brown, with a Working Group On Intellectual Property Rights, chaired by Bruce A. Lehman, to carry out the review.

That task force solicited input from a wide variety of interested parties, including publishers and librarians, and issued a discussion draft of its recommendations (the so called “Green Paper”) in July of 1994. Since then, something of a great debate has ensued. It would be difficult for me (not to mention extremely boring to you) to comment in much detail on the debate. Together, the preliminary draft of the report of the Task Force and the official responses are about two inches thick (as measured in a stack of paper). And the responses bounce somewhat randomly through the issues depending upon the nature of the responders' vested interests.

For the sake of brevity and focus, therefore, let me simply get to the crux of the matter as far as publishers and librarians are concerned. As you are no doubt aware (and certainly as you would guess), the problem centers upon the concept of fair use as currently contained in the 1976 revision of the copyright law.

Since copyright amounts to the granting of a limited monopoly to the publisher of a document, fair use was an effort to mediate the strangulation effect of the monopoly by providing for some greater flexibility of use of copyrighted material by the education industry. Thus, fair use spells out conditions under which students, scholars, and libraries may copy and exchange copyrighted materials without making payments. And as you know, even under fair use provisions, the number of reproductions of items allowed to an individual or library is quite limited.

In the current debate, publishers have argued that the concept of fair use should be limited to the use of print-on-paper materials and that it should be excluded entirely from the networked environment. They have the justifiable fear (because the technology makes it possible) that electronic transfer of information is so easy that scholars would quickly undermine the publishing industry by engaging in the unrestrained reproduction and exchange of copyrighted works. Specifically, publishers have argued that the display of information on a computer screen itself should be considered "reproduction" and that the right to such reproduction should belong exclusively to the copyright holder. Should this viewpoint be sustained, scholarly users could not legally display commercially published electronic materials on their computer screens at all without a fee being assessed. While there are many ways such assessments could be levied -- from license arrangements to browsing fees--such fees would be ubiquitous.

As a result, librarians quickly envisioned a different kind of disaster impending. If publishers were given the right to control access to information so closely and to exact payment in every instance, they would not only have the right to control reproduction, they would, in effect, control the right to read. Those who could not pay could not read. And educational institutions would be drained financially dry with this electronic equivalent of paying to check out or even to consult a book on the shelf. And librarians' experiences of the past decade suggested to them that publishers' appetites for cash were prodigious and unrestrained. As an aside, let me illustrate how serious the publishers are about this issue. The discussion that the Duke Library has engaged in with the Association of American Publishers over the past several months has centered on whether the Duke electronic reserve system by virtue of displaying reserved readings on screen many times to different students amounted to multiple, illegal reproduction. And the AAP requested that we either cease and

desist or that we make payments to copyright holders. We, in turn, pointed out that the current copyright law is silent on the matter and that it is, therefore, technology neutral. In other words, our position was that library reserve reading activity is allowed under the fair use provision regardless of the technology employed to deliver the service. While we have not agreed on the answer, we have achieved what we might call *détente*.

Unfortunately, with regard to the fair use provision, the Green Paper favored the publishers' viewpoint. We are optimistic, however, that in the meantime we have clarified the potential problems this would bring to the reading public and that the final draft, the white paper, (due at any moment) may restore the balance between publisher and user rights by reaffirming fair use. Yet, optimism is far from certainty, and we are somewhat anxiously awaiting the final draft.

In any case, though it will be the final report, it will not be the last word. It will be used by Congress as the basis for discussion, debate, and eventually revising the law. This is to say that the main battle over viewpoints and interests is only now beginning in earnest, and I hope that you individually and as an association will stay abreast of its progress and make your voice heard.

Having given this brief summary of the situation with regard to intellectual property as I understand it, I would like to share with you a somewhat more long-term, philosophical perspective on the matter. And I want to begin with a fragment of a poem by Tennyson that is a metaphor both for vision and focus. It's called *The Eagle*.

The Eagle
Fragment

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.²

Alfred Lord Tennyson

It is not surprising that most of our energy is directed toward getting necessary things done. Neither is it surprising that our agendas are, for the most part, set for us by the natural flow of business. I do not mean

² Alfred Lord Tennyson, *The Eagle*, in *Selected Poems of Tennyson* (London: MacMillan, 1947), p. 93.

to suggest that we have no control over the nature of our work or that we do not occasionally exercise such control. Yet, I do believe that from day to day we spend most of our time engaging ongoing issues that have originated elsewhere and that often pertain to larger matters. This circumstance, I believe, prompts us most often to adopt responsive and practical courses of action—a “taking care of business” approach. Neither do I intend to call this approach into question by making these observations. Taking care of business is a good thing. And a responsive and practical approach is necessary if we are to keep complex organizations up to date and viable.

I do intend to suggest, however, that there are exceptional occasions when our typical, responsive approach is inadequate. From time to time, we encounter issues of such fundamental significance that they deserve our full intellectual attention and something more than a practical response. And I wish to argue that, in the emerging digital information environment, copyright is such an issue.

While necessary in the meantime, our practical responses to copyright have suffered two inescapable defects. On the one hand they have been largely defensive. I think it would be fair to say that we and the larger academic community (excepting EDUCOM and perhaps the AAUP) would be pleased to see the current situation as reflected in the 1976 copyright law and its fair use provision continue. We were not among those initially arguing that the law should be reviewed for the purpose of better adapting it to the digital environment. Such a review was prompted by others but, once initiated, demanded our attention. Since copyright defines many of the legal boundaries that govern the actions of libraries, involvement in the debate became at once a matter of defending and preserving certain practices that the library community had come to depend upon. We were automatically cast in a defensive mode.

On the other hand, our responses have been characterized by self-interest. By definition, most defensive actions represent self-interest. The potential revisions in the copyright law have been in the debate phase, and this debate will continue until the matter is settled by Congress. Debate requires that each participant present its own view of the matter. Publishers argue outcomes that guarantee the best economic advantage to copyright holders; librarians argue for an environment that enables the most flexibility for sharing and using information; technologists lobby for an environment in which the technology itself will flourish regardless of the consequences for commerce or access.

However necessary they may be, I characterize our defensive and self-interested responses as defective because they lack something akin to moral high-ground. They are not undergirded by a larger, nobler purpose that places our copyright discussions in a conceptual framework, that

provides them with both meaning and context. In such a circumstance, we are more or less just asking legislators to choose sides, to determine from their own biases whose self-interests to affirm. We are in need, therefore, of a deeper foundation, a first principle, if you will, from which to settle the copyright debate.

I offer that such a first principle is simply this, that all human beings have a right to knowledge; that knowledge, like freedom, is not a commodity to be bought and sold; that what we refer to as scholarly knowledge should be placed in the public domain at its origin; made as easily and freely available to all as we can make it. I acknowledge that the statement of such a principle, a right to knowledge as a basic human right, sounds preposterous. Indeed, in the context of current culture, it sounds both preposterous and impossible. And I have to remind myself how preposterous it must have sounded in the late 18th century for a relatively small group of people to assert that everyone had certain inalienable rights that included life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Achieving a full definition of human rights is unfinished. It is a process for the ages where concessions are won slowly and sometimes at great cost— most often at the expense of power and wealth. This, of course, explains why it is the work of centuries.

Public education is a step in the direction of enabling the individual's right to knowledge, but it stops short of achieving the goal. While the problems of public education are many and complex, one key problem is the inability of schools at all levels to afford access to knowledge. At a time in our cultural evolution when we are aware of the debilitating role of ignorance in human civilizations, it is at best baffling and at worst self destructive that we trade knowledge as a commodity, that we hold knowledge ransom for cash to those who can pay for it, and that we do so in spite of the human suffering, often on a grand scale, that results.

Indeed, the right to knowledge is so fundamental a right that it is prerequisite to other basic rights—like life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The concepts upon which all these basic rights are based depend upon a certain prerequisite knowledge. We might hypothesize that giving knowledge away, making certain that every human being had access to some quintessential database of the learnings of human civilizations, would dramatically enrich and improve the human condition in myriad ways, that it would bring a bounty that far exceeded its cost.

In its origins, copyright was a mechanism to stimulate the production and dissemination of knowledge. It did so by providing an incentive to copyright holders through the granting of a limited monopoly. With the new technologies at hand, however, copyright has actually begun to function as a inhibitor to the production and dissemination of knowledge. And because of the sometimes exaggerated cost of

information, it is certainly no longer necessary to provide such a monopolistic incentive.

Copyright, therefore, is a concept whose time is past. It has outlived its usefulness. We now have at our disposal the technology to fulfill the promise of extending the most basic human right, the right to knowledge, to all cultures and individuals. And we have the opportunity and the responsibility to argue that knowledge should be withdrawn from use as a commercial commodity and that the intellectual tyranny imposed by its buying and selling be ended.

WORKSHOPS AND PAPERS



Instructing Theological Students in Book Reviewing

by

Carisse Mickey Berryhill, Ph.D.

Harding University Graduate School of Religion

Since book review assignments acquaint theological students with the literature of their discipline and train them in a valuable professional skill, public service programming to provide better techniques of reviewing is eagerly received. This session provided about 35 librarians with a teachable nine-point model for systematically exploring the features of a book and with workshop materials to use in developing a workshop for theological students.

A Model for Inquiry

Because professional book reviewing requires a level of analysis beyond summary, a systematic way to uncover aspects of the book being reviewed can be very helpful. Such a discovery method is called a heuristic. The model presented combines research materials in rhetorical theory and critical thinking from James Moffett, and from the team of Richard Young, Alton Becker, and Kenneth Pike. The model is composed of three triangular tiers which are mnemonically labeled, so that it is simple to remember and use.

Moffett points out the triangular relation of author, audience, and subject. Young, Becker, and Pike have described the value of shifting one's level of perspective on a subject to generate things to say about it: any subject can be viewed as a static item, a dynamic relation, or a complex system. A reviewer may identify the static features of the book, describe its processes, and ultimately assess its position in its field. From these three increasingly sophisticated levels of analysis I derive the mnemonic acronym **IDeA: identify, describe, and assess.**

To begin with, the reviewer must **identify** the subject, the author, and the audience for the work. The triangle formed by these three components may be called "purpose." Sources within the work for this identification are its front matter (the cover, title page, table of contents, book jacket, prefatory remarks) and back matter (indexes, bibliographies). In the library the reviewer may consult encyclopedias, yearbooks, almanacs, subject bibliographies, and biographical reference works.

At the intermediate or textual level, the reviewer must **describe** the data, the analysis of the data, and the conclusions drawn in the book. The triangle formed by these components may be called "process." It is congruent with the top-level triangle because the subject supplies the data,

the writer analyzes the data, and the audience is led to draw conclusions. Sources within the book for this analysis include the text itself, with headings, tables and figures, and appendices. Library tools are reviews and critiques.

At the deepest or subtextual level, the reviewer must **assess** the fit of the item in the subject literature of which it is a part, the biases or presuppositions of the author, and the credibility to the audience of the argument and presentation. The triangle formed by these three components may be labeled “value system.” Intratextual sources for this analysis include such subtextual features as connotation, tone, persona, and citation clusters. Appropriate library tools would be reviews, encyclopedias, subject bibliographies, book review indexes and digests, and citation indexes.

Having generated questions and collected information, the student reviewer can compose a critical review which goes beyond bare summary to considerations of intention, presupposition, argumentation, and achievement.

Suggestions for Workshop Management

A librarian who is instructing students in a writing project may often find that emphasizing the students’ management of their own unique writing processes is helpful. A handout describing “How to Compose a Book Review Article” in this portion of the workshop generated a number of questions and discussion.

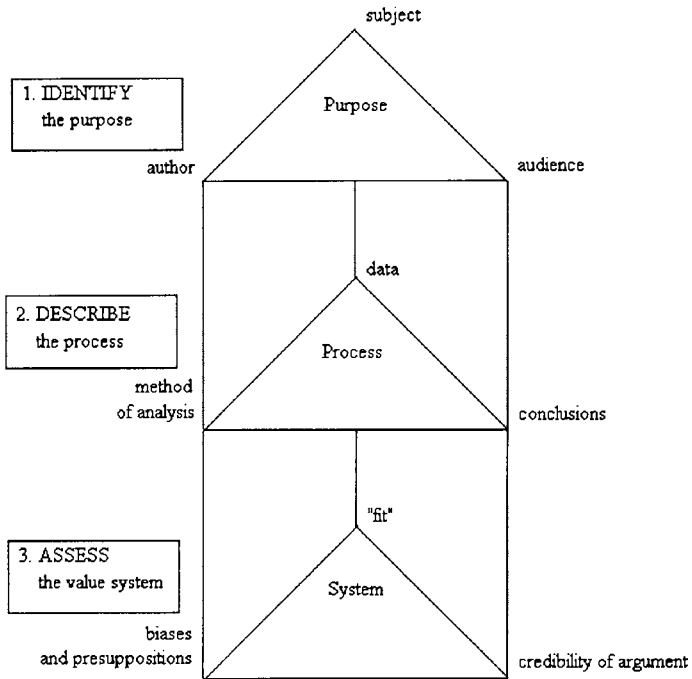
Ideas for coordinating a book-review workshop with the teaching faculty include using reviews done by them, interviewing one or more as part of the workshop, being aware of what types of book-review assignments they make, and offering to present a short version of the workshop to classes which have book-review assignments. Suggestions were made on which elements to use when presenting workshop materials in a three-hour format, or as a guest lecturer in a half-hour format.

Evaluating a book-review workshop is necessary and helpful. Students should be asked to comment on the facilities, the workshop materials, the content, pace, and methods of the presentation, and the general usefulness of the workshop. They should particularly be asked whether the workshop met its stated goals. An evaluation questionnaire can also be used to collect suggestions for other workshop topics students might appreciate.

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Using the IDEa Heuristic to develop a Book Review



Model by Carisse Mickey Berryhill,
 based on theoretical models by James Moffett,
 and by Richard Young, Alton L. Becker, and Kenneth L. Pike

“Of Making Many Books There Is No End”:

The Making of *The New Interpreter's Bible*

by

Jack A. Keller, Jr.

Let me begin by quoting the opening paragraph of Leander E. Keck's introductory essay in Volume I of *The New Interpreter's Bible*:

The publication of *The Interpreter's Bible* (*IB*), beginning in 1941, was a significant event in the history of Christian publishing in North America, for as its General Editor (George A. Buttrick) observed, no commentary on the whole Bible had appeared in English for fifty years. Understandably, the *IB* quickly established itself as the commentary that one expected to find in the libraries of pastors and professors of Bible, churches, colleges, and seminaries. The sale of nearly three million volumes implies that it met a real need. Four decades later, its successor appears in quite different circumstances, yet is guided by the same vision: to provide a commentary on Scripture whose scholarly treatment of the ancient texts is of the highest order and whose exposition is useful to those who interpret the Bible today. To do in our time what our predecessors did in theirs requires *The New Interpreter's Bible* (*NIB*) to be a wholly new work for a largely new situation.¹

In September 1989, I began work as the Project Director for *The New Interpreter's Bible*. Prior to that time (in 1988-89), Abingdon Press had commissioned a major market research study to ascertain what the prospects were for launching a sequel to the *IB*. That market research confirmed that the *IB* enjoyed extraordinary name recognition and continuing appeal across denominational lines among clergy and laity and among religious bookstores of various stripes. That research also confirmed interest in a sequel among clergy, bookstore managers, and scholars.

The first task I undertook was to identify and recruit members of an editorial board who could help me (1) think in a more detailed way about the nature and character of this new commentary, (2) select and recruit the most desirable writers possible, and (3) actually shape the manuscripts. The selection of the three senior members of the editorial board, who function along with me as the executive committee of the board, was probably the single most important decision I made. And I could not be

¹ Leander E. Keck, "Introduction to *The New Interpreter's Bible*," in *The New Interpreter's Bible*, 12 vols. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1994) 1:1.

happier with the results: Leander Keck of Yale Divinity School as senior New Testament editor and convener of the editorial board, David L. Petersen of the Iliff School of Theology as senior Old Testament editor, and Thomas G. Long of Princeton Theological Seminary as senior homiletics editor. Each of the three has lived up to all of our expectations and made superb contributions to the project. Just having those three individuals helped enormously to entice *other* persons to get involved in the *NIB*.

Selection of the other members of the editorial board was guided by several criteria: expertise with complementary portions of the biblical canon; expertise/experience as an editor of a journal, reference work, or monograph series; homiletical expertise; representation across confessional and theological lines; representation of women, racial-ethnic scholars and a mixture of younger and senior scholars; and, last but not least, sympathy with the goal of producing a commentary for service to the ecumenical church. Again, we are deeply pleased with the team of scholars that emerged: Bruce C. Birch, of Wesley Theological Seminary; John J. Collins, of the University of Chicago Divinity School; and Kathryn Pfisterer Darr, of Boston University School of Theology, as Old Testament editors; William L. Lane, of Seattle Pacific University, and Marion L. Soards, of Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, as New Testament editors; and James Earl Massey, of Anderson University School of Theology, and Gail R. O'Day, of Emory University's Candler School of Theology, as homiletics editors.

Editorial Philosophy

The first task of the editorial board was to reach agreement about the editorial perspective/approach that would inform *The New Interpreter's Bible*. The overall purpose of the *NIB* is to bring the best in contemporary scholarship into the service of the church to enhance preaching, teaching, and study of the Bible. As a *critical* commentary in the service of the church, *The New Interpreter's Bible* lies midway between a *devotional* commentary (e.g., Barclay), on the one hand, and a primarily *research* commentary (e.g., Hermenia or Word Biblical Commentary), on the other. *The New Interpreter's Bible* is intended to enhance preaching and teaching by providing *both* critical exegetical analysis *and* effective and imaginative theological reflection.

One of the chief weaknesses of the original *IB* was its implied bifurcation of the tasks of exegesis and exposition. To avoid that problem and to ensure consistency, in *The New Interpreter's Bible* both exegetical commentary and theological reflection for each biblical book are written by one individual. That ensures that the two elements won't fight against each

other and that the theological reflections genuinely grow out of the analysis of the text in the commentary.

The original *IB* included the King James Version (KJV) and the Revised Standard Version (RSV) texts. Likewise, *The New Interpreter's Bible* provides two preeminent English translations of the biblical text—but in this case those are the New International Version (NIV) and the New Revised Standard Version (NRSV). Both are good translations, each championed by a different audience. Since every translation is to some extent an interpretation as well, the inclusion of these two widely known and influential modern translations provides an easy comparison that in many cases will lead to a fuller understanding of a passage. For instance, in the NRSV, John 1:5 reads “The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not overcome it”; the NIV translates the same text as “but the darkness has not understood it.” Both translations are viable renderings of the original Greek.

The original *IB* was based on the Protestant Bible, whose Old Testament is shorter than that used by Roman Catholic Christians. *The New Interpreter's Bible* embodies an ecumenical perspective by including those books that Catholics call deuterocanonical and that Protestants call the apocrypha. This is the first commentary series produced by a Protestant publisher that includes the entire Roman Catholic canon. Not only does *The New Interpreter's Bible* intend to be, thereby, a resource for the whole Christian community, but also it means to present the Old Testament Scriptures in a form more nearly like the Scriptures used by the early Christian church (i.e., the Septuagint).

One of the weaknesses of the original *IB* was its assumption of a univocal meaning of an ancient text to be recovered and a univocal meaning for today to be identified. The contemporary discussion is more complex and subtle. To discern the meaning and significance of biblical texts, scholarship today encompasses a variety of alternative, and sometimes competing, approaches to the interpretation of Scripture. So *The New Interpreter's Bible* is inclusive of diverse methodological approaches.

In the last two decades, the methods of historical-critical research have been refined and applied to many biblical texts, and the limitations of those methods have become more apparent. To claim that *The New Interpreter's Bible* incorporates the insights of historical-critical research means that *The New Interpreter's Bible* reflects an appreciation of the biblical text as an ancient artifact, an alien document requiring methodologically sophisticated exegesis. The biblical text is easily distorted without an appreciation of the distance between ancient writers, listeners, and communities and the late twentieth century.

Contributors to *The New Interpreter's Bible* attend to the several levels of meaning in a text and the "pre-history" of a text by means of philology, literary source criticism, form criticism, redaction criticism, and sociological criticism. The point of cutting into the text by those methods is precisely to illumine and elucidate the canonical text that is the church's Scripture.

Two features that are often associated with historical-critical methods are widely suspect now, even if one does not accept the charges of the most outspoken critics. First, historical-critical methods have been linked in the past to a now-discredited historicism (with its assumptions about historical probability, historical analogy, and historical causation). Second, the claim that the single-literal meaning of a biblical text is the only meaning (articulated by Luther in the sixteenth century and by Benjamin Jowett in the nineteenth) is now seen as unnecessarily reductionistic. But historical-critical methods need not be tied to either of these assumptions.

Historical-critical approaches to understanding the Bible are, in our view, necessary but not sufficient. The meaning of a biblical text is not located exclusively in its "pre-history." The meaning of a biblical text is found also in the final written form of the text and in the effect of the text on historical and contemporary readers.

The historical-critical approach to the Bible has long been suspicious of ecclesiastical, "pre-critical" interpretations of the Bible. No doubt there were good reasons for suspicion earlier. But a healthy openness to drawing from church history (doctrine, life, and thought) as a legitimate part of the interpretive task seems to be gaining acceptance. Church history, after all, can be seen as a history of how biblical texts have been understood and misunderstood. Church history may either enrich or confuse our understanding of the Bible. The history-of-interpretation approach should not be embraced uncritically, but neither should it be ignored. Prominent voices in biblical studies are reminding us that those of us in the modern (or postmodern) world can learn from those who interpreted the Bible in earlier eras. *The New Interpreter's Bible* attends to the insights of a history-of-interpretation approach without abandoning confidence in historical-critical approaches to the Bible.

The meaning of a biblical text is also found in its effect on contemporary readers. The dispute between advocates of hermeneutical theories of "authorial will" (championed by E. D. Hirsch, Jr.) and "semantic autonomy" (championed by H.G. Gadamer and P. Ricoeur) seems overdrawn. Both schools of thought acknowledge a multiplicity of meanings (which Hirsch calls "significance") that can legitimately be drawn from ancient texts by contemporary readers. And both schools acknowledge that the ancient text places limits on the range of plausible interpretations in later contexts. As with any classic text, readers of the

Bible legitimately find in its texts import that goes beyond what the ancient writers, editors, and communities explicitly intended. Yet the freedom of contemporary interpreters is not absolute; the range of meanings is not limitless.

The New Interpreter's Bible reflects an awareness of the range or field of contemporary meaning or significance of an ancient text uncovered by relatively new approaches. Liberationist and feminist perspectives, for instance, have generated some important fresh interpretations of Scripture. Increasing sophistication about literary criticism has led some scholars to new insights about the multiple meanings generated by some biblical texts (most notably parables). Rhetorical criticism, with its focus on what happens "in front of" the text between that text and the reader can be a fruitful supplement to more established historical-critical methods that focus investigation "behind" the text. The text exerts a measure of control over its original and contemporary readers, yet there is the potential for the emergence of new meaning, new import, in the interaction of text and interpreter. Contributors to *The New Interpreter's Bible* are expected to be aware of important points gleaned from leading contemporary methodological approaches to a text, along with a critical grasp of the limits of those approaches and to invite the reader to consider alternative approaches to and interpretations of a text *besides* the preferred approach and interpretation of the authors.

One absolutely crucial concern of *The New Interpreter's Bible* is the theological significance of the text. The tendency of some critical commentary series has been to stop short of theological reflection about the contemporary significance of a text. Too often the entire burden has fallen on students, pastors, and teachers to work out some sort of bridge between the results of critical research and engagement with faith and life issues in the local church. *The New Interpreter's Bible* gives direction to preachers and teachers about linkages between various layers of levels of meaning that a biblical text may carry and the potential significance of those layers or levels of meaning today. The discussion in *The New Interpreter's Bible* does not preclude or preempt the responsibility of the local preacher or teacher to wrestle with the biblical text, to discern the questions that the text poses of us. But *The New Interpreter's Bible* does provide more "handles" for grasping the significance of Scripture for faith and life today than are typically found in critical commentary series.

The New Interpreter's Bible permits and encourages voices across the theological spectrum. Contributors, of course, speak with their own voices. But they also are expected to acknowledge important alternative readings that follow from other theological commitments. For example, Mark 15:37-39 reports that at the moment of Jesus' death, the curtain of the temple was torn in two. The writer of the commentary on the Gospel

of Mark happens to be Catholic. She had several interesting things to say about this text, but she did not initially include one interpretation popular among many Protestant readers—that is, that the tearing of the temple curtain indicates that there is now open access to God's presence. The Editorial Board determined that such an interpretation needed to be reported to *The New Interpreter's Bible* readers as one option, alongside other options presented by the Commentary writer. *The New Interpreter's Bible* demands first-rate scholarship, but it reflects the fact that scholarship can be informed by and in service to different religious communities and persuasions.

Contributors

Since we intend *The New Interpreter's Bible* to serve as a commentary for a broad range of the ecumenical church, we deliberately sought a diverse roster of writers. We think the list of 97 writers is impressive. It includes some senior scholars of national and international reputation, such as Walter Brueggemann, Fred Craddock, Morna Hooker, Leander Keck, Patrick Miller, PHEME Perkins, David Petersen, Paul Sampley, Sibley Towner, and Gene Tucker. The list includes a number of “rising stars,” persons we think are going to be the most-respected names in the Society of Biblical Literature in ten or fifteen years. Twenty-three percent of the total writers are women. More than 15 percent are racial/ethnic scholars. The roster includes prominent evangelical writers, such as James Dunn, Walter Kaiser, Bill Lane, Moises Silva, and Tom Wright. Twelve and one-half percent are Roman Catholic scholars. All but one of the writers are Bible scholars located in a seminary, university, or college, reflecting the conviction of the Press and the editorial board that expertise in handling the biblical texts is absolutely essential. But we did deliberately seek out scholars whom we knew also to have a deep commitment to a faith community—in most cases, a Christian community.

As Leander Keck observed in his October 14, 1994, address to the United Methodist Board of Publication, good commentary writers must have a peculiar combination of *chutzpah* and humility. The writer “must have a generous measure of *chutzpah*, of self-confidence, conviction that one has something to say that the imagined reader ought to know. Otherwise, one would not bother to write at all.... The more one penetrates the biblical texts, the more evident it becomes how much is required to understand the texts. As a result, the greater the challenge, the greater the self-confidence required if one is to tell someone else what it means.”

Without *humility*, however, such self-confidence turns into arrogance. The humility required is a willingness to put oneself “at the disposal of the whole text so that through his or her knowledge, insight,

and skill the entire text comes to speech again. The commentator is not the master of the text but its servant.” The commentator, Keck contends, is analogous to a lens placed between an object and the eye. “Just as what the eye sees depends on the quality of the lens, so also what the reader of the commentary sees in the text of Scripture depends on the quality of the commentary. This putting of oneself at the disposal of the text, this becoming the lens and not the filter—the lens that does not call attention to itself—is what I mean by the requisite humility of the commentator.”

Design Philosophy and Features

Guiding all of our planning and testing of the design for *The New Interpreter's Bible* were two controlling principles: (1) form should serve function (i.e., form should not be merely, or even largely, decorative), and (2) it is desirable to maximize ease of use.

Before we settled upon a format and other design elements for *The New Interpreter's Bible*, we experimented with various concepts and then field tested them in focus groups of typical users across the country. We knew that the tripartite division of each page in the original *IB* was aesthetically interesting, but did not really work well. How should we replace it? We tried one-column, two-column, three-column formats. We dabbled in side-bars *a la* magazine style. We experimented with second colors and no second colors. We purchased the best typeface we could find and tested audience reaction to it. We built dummy books to be tumbled in machinery and to be handled by human hands. We experimented with headings and subheadings and listened to what we heard our market sample saying to us about preferences. Finally, we settled on several features:

- “Overview” sections introduce units of Scripture larger than any particular periscope.
- Two translations of each discrete biblical passage are presented in parallel columns (for quick reference and comparison) in a green tint-block for easy recognition.
- “Commentary” sections, providing exegetical analysis, are printed in two columns.
- “Reflections” material, presenting several trajectories of thought that might be pursued in preaching or teaching, is printed in a single, wide column.
- Running heads make it easy for the reader to flip through the pages and know at a glance what material is on any given page.
- Line art maps, charts, illustrations, and photo reproductions are inserted at the point of use.

Editorial Process

A typical manuscript moves through twenty-seven stages of editorial review over a ten- or eleven-month period *before* it receives a final polishing by the in-house copy editor. Each author works with a primary Bible editor who is assisted by a senior Bible editor, the senior homiletics editor, and a primary homiletics editor. Manuscripts are read at least twice by editorial board members and by a panel of consultants—mostly pastors in local churches—who look for clarity of expression, social sensitivity, unnecessary jargon, practical usefulness, and the like. No other commentary series takes such care with the language used along with the content. No other commentary series goes through so many stages of sifting and refinement before being put into print.

Six years after beginning work on *The New Interpreter's Bible*, I feel a particular affinity to Frederic Lichtenberger, editor of the *Encyclopedie des sciences religieuses*, who described in his diary six years after the start of the encyclopedia the cost to the editor in “giving birth to a great encyclopedic work”:

I cannot think, without weeping, of that courage that must have failed me when I accepted to undertake this work.... Now I must never cease to try and stimulate the ardor of my collaborators, embolden the timid and the modest, activate the zeal of the lazy and the backsliders, extend my investigations beyond the ordinary world of our protestant writers... and quiet their dogmatic and literary scrapping. What a mess of egos to manage and disagreements to mediate! And, among my collaborators, what unwillingness there is to get going and be guided by a common discipline!”²

There are days like that. And yet, *The New Interpreter's Bible* is a great work. And there is no publishing project that I would rather be associated with. Only once in a generation does one have the opportunity to be a part of something as grand as *The New Interpreter's Bible*.

² Frederic Lichtenberger, *Mon Journal* (Versailles, 1897), p. 98. Quoted in Lawrence E. Sullivan, “Circumscribing Knowledge: Encyclopedias in Historical Perspective,” *Journal of Religion* 70:3 (July 1990): 325.

Organization in a World with the Internet

by

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Introduction

Traditional cataloging is based on physical formats. It assumes a homogeneous collection, and is primarily location bound. The emphasis in practice is on uniform approach to organization and arrangement. Traditional catalogs serve the common purposes of known item search, category search and choice of entries, as spelled out by Cutter since 1876.¹ There are the intellectually significant access points such as authors, titles and subject headings, in addition to some commonly used alpha-numeric search keys, such as ISBN. An alternative is to use a subject approach to access within certain hierarchical structures, such as a classification system. The indexing files for traditional catalogs are very predictable. Library bibliographic databases use inverted file structures with linear order in their arrangement.

Most of these characteristics, however suitable for the traditional world of bibliographic resources, do not apply well to the organization of electronic world. There is a great distance between the traditional resources and the electronic resources in current practice of cataloging. As Erik Jul points out on the OCLC InterCat Listserv.² This by no means suggests that catalogers are an isolated group, unaware of the development of electronic technology and the changes in the library landscape. On the contrary, catalogers, especially those in academic libraries, are probably one of the first groups to embrace the Internet technology as part of their daily work routines. Through the Internet, bibliographic utilities such as OCLC and RLIN, and organizations such as LC, catalogers have been actively engaged in email exchanges related to their jobs, and participated in one of the largest electronic Listserv, AUTOCAT. Cataloging records in MARC format have been made available via the Internet by several institutions.

Catalogers have taken advantage of Internet resources such as World Wide Web in enhancing their work. The Web allows them quick access to other library catalogs. It provides solutions to questions related to foreign language material. It is a useful tool to locate foreign language experts in other institutions. It is an excellent reference source for a new subject/topical area. The majority of cataloging tools are now updated in

¹ Charles A. Cutter, *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*, 4th ed. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1904)

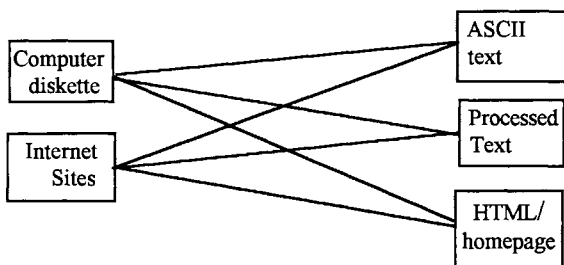
² Erik Jul, "Integrated access," Electronic message posted on *INTERCAT Listserv*, 24 March 1995.

electronic format available on Internet URL sites.³ Catalogers can no longer ignore Internet resources without being deprived opportunities for professional enhancement.

What catalogers did not realize are the opportunities to shape the making and evolution of the electronic world from the start and the opportunities to take the lead in the development of the Internet resources in terms of how the resources could be structured to help the process of organization.

Current status of organization of the Internet

The electronic world is messy, volatile and uncontrolled. Take the multiple versions of an electronic information object for example. The electronic text could be made available in stand-alone plain ASCII file, or a stand-alone postscript file. Either way, the file can reside as a stand-alone file on a computer diskette; or it can reside on a mini- or mainframe computer system as a file with URL address and directory path (see Figure 1).



- archival ASCII files on computer diskette
- archival processed files on computer diskette
- Archival ASCII files on FTP & Gopher sites
- Archival processed files (Postscript, rtf) on FTP & Gopher sites
- WWW html archival files
- WWW html service homepages

Figure 1: Multiple versions of an electronic information object

So far, most attempts to organize the Internet resources and provide access for the users have been done in a haphazard manner. Among all experiments, prototypes, and working projects, are a few projects worth noting here. These are Yahoo at Stanford, Lycos at CMU, Nordic WAIS/World Wide Web Project, EELS, the Engineering Electronic

³ Barbara Stewart, "Summary of replies to WWW access for technical services," Electronic message posted on *LITA-L Listserv*, 27 March 1995.

Library, at The Swedish University of Technology Libraries, and OCLC's NetFirst.

The first system is Yahoo, available through Stanford University. It is a system that indexes URL sites for access. It uses humans to do the indexing and therefore maintains some level of quality control over selection of URL sites to be included. The system indexes up to 100 URL addresses per person per day. The index, however, does not attempt to provide sufficient information about the content of electronic files themselves.

Lycos system, available through Carnegie Mellon University, is a system which uses the machine to automatically collect URL addresses for ftp, gopher, news group sites. It provides potential possibility for every digital document accessible. It includes all URL addresses it could locate and does nothing, however, to determine the quality of the contents or the URL sites.

Nordic WAIS/World Wide Web Project is sponsored by NORDINFO and carried out by The National Technological Library of Denmark and Lund University Library. The objective is to explore the possibilities of improving navigation and searching in the Net. The results, according to its report, include integration of a library system into WWW, automatic detection and classification of WAIS databases, featuring a WWW front-end, automatic detection and indexing of Nordic WWW pages, and support for multi-database searching and relevance feedback⁴.

The EELS (Engineering Electronic Library) project, currently under development, is sponsored by The Swedish Univ. of Technology Libraries⁵. It is still under development. The best covered subject areas so far are: Physics, Mathematics, Energy, Computer Engineering, General Engineering and Cold Region Research. One unique feature of this system is its classified approach to browsing EELS. The system provides the user with a hierarchical subject classificatory structure as a menu of choices, using Engineering Information Inc's EI classification.

A new service recently announced to be available soon through OCLC is NetFirst. The NetFirst system automatically collects and verifies the Internet resources it gathers, and utilizes conventional abstracting and indexing practices done by humans. It contains a database of Internet resources including World Wide Web pages, interest groups, library catalogs, FTP sites, Internet services, Gopher servers, electronic journals, and newsletters. Each record for an Internet resource contains the bibliographic citation, summary descriptions and subject headings.

⁴ Project description, reports, and links to pilot services are available at URL site: <http://www.ub2.lu.se/W4.html>

⁵ EELS project is accessible at URL site: <http://WWW.UB2.lu.se/eel/eelhome.html>

Bibliographic records will contain location information that can be used to connect users to resources of interest.⁶

All of the projects just described are indexing projects with the purpose to index the largest amount of electronic resources and to provide users quick access and information delivery. None of them involves any concerted efforts to practice library cataloging as it is currently understood. In all the projects, the emphasis is on fast indexing and speedy access. The issues most important to catalogers, namely quality and completeness of record description, are only peripheral, if addressed at all.

Electronic resources have been cataloged before that, but catalogers dealt with mostly static archival computer files, using AACR2 Chapter 9. In 1992, the library cataloging community began its attempts to catalog electronic resources on the Internet. The following three projects are a significant departure from the existing cataloging practice in that they expand the scope of traditional cataloging to include not only archival computer files, but also dynamic electronic resources currently in use or under development. They are OCLC Internet Resources Project, University of Virginia Library Project, and OCLC Cataloging Internet Project.

In their report, Dillon, et al., state that the objective of the OCLC Internet Resources Project is to study the nature of electronic information via remote access and its related problems. The project involved creation of MARC records for various types of Internet resources including source/system codes and text files. The records are then made available through remote access via FTP sites. The project results in a proposal for a new MARC field 856, which was later approved by MARBI, and a drafting of new cataloging guidelines for organizing Internet resources.⁷

In 1992, the University of Virginia Library established an Electronic Text Center, which is charged with the tasks of digitizing its literature collection, including Old English texts, Chadwyck-Healy English Poetry Database, *Patrologia Latina* database, *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., and the complete works of Shakespeare and of Thomas Jefferson. The digital text is processed through SGML, TEI, Web-interface, HTML, and with the creation of each electronic document, a TEI header is created to record bibliographic data. Meanwhile, a MARC record is also created for each electronic document using AACR2, LCRI, OCLC documentation.

⁶ OCLC. NetFirst news release, on *INTERCAT* Listserv, 7 April 1995.

⁷ Dillon, Martin, et al., *Accessing Information on the Internet: Toward Providing Library Services for Computer-Mediated Communication*, (Dublin, OH: OCLC Online Computer Library Center, 1993)

The result of the project is a database of bibliographic records in MARC format for its digital library.⁸

At the time, when OCLC finished its Internet Cataloging Experiment in 1993, a follow-up project, called OCLC Cataloging Internet Project, was initiated. Erik Jul, the project manager, states that among the project's goals are identification, selection, and cataloging of Internet resources.⁹ The resulting records comply with MARC and AACR2 standards, and are suitable for loading into national, regional, or local library catalogs. As today, the project has more than 140 participant libraries producing an average 2-3 records created per participant per week.

Issues affecting the organization of Internet world

Compared to the Internet indexing projects described earlier, these three projects on cataloging Internet resources deal with only a very small amount of Internet resources. Each of the three projects produces a separate bibliographic database of MARC records often without actual links to the electronic resources themselves. This brings out some of the issues that should be addressed in current attempts to organize the electronic world.

The first issue is the separation of bibliographic record and its primary electronic source. Electronic files can be created by almost anyone who has a word processor, a scanner, an Internet address, or a homepage. Under almost all current indexing and cataloging projects, the record created is separated from the electronic text itself, making it essential to establish a link between the primary text and the surrogate for each case.

The second issue involves the time and labor intensive MARC cataloging records. Creating a MARC record is a very timely and labor intensive process. There is no assurance that the cost of creating a record is worth the doing when the contents of the electronic resources are in many cases unstable or even questionable.

The third issue is the uncontrolled quality of currently available Internet indexes. Most Internet indexes were created for the purpose of capturing the most addresses and providing the most links to electronic data. There is no consistency in indexing practice, nor is there a minimum standard for record description in all cases.

The fourth issue is related to the duplicate effort in creating MARC records and SGML codings. Some systems (such as the University of Virginia Project) have tried to create both the SGML/TEI Header and the MARC record for each electronic document; both contain bibliographic data. This represents duplication of coding and twice as much the processing effort.

⁸ Edward Gaynor, "Cataloging electronic texts: The University of Virginia Library experience," *LRTS* 38:4 (1994): 403-413.

⁹ Erik Jul, "Getting a sense of involvement," Electronic message posted on the *INTERCAT Listserv*, 13 April 1995.

The volatility of electronic resources is the fifth issue. Because of the ease and speed of production of electronic resources, the indexing links created for accessing the resources are often just as volatile. No matter how fast the system can index Internet resources, it is even faster than electronic resources appear and disappear. Operating systems are upgraded. Files are moved to new sites and assigned new addresses. The link between any electronic file and its bibliographic record may become invalid at any time without notice. Some solutions have been suggested but none have proven to be effective.¹⁰

Given these issues, it is obvious that cataloging in the electronic world can no longer be done the same way as it has been in the traditional world. The question is: what should be the future of cataloging? Or what is the acceptable norm of organization for the electronic world if not cataloging as usual?

To answer this question, we can begin by looking at the kinds of electronic entities we must deal with in the process of organization. There are at least six different entities that should be taken into consideration for cataloging electronic resources: (a) the text of local documents, (b) the text of remote documents, (c) bibliographic data of the documents, (d) citations or references used in documents, (e) locally created surrogate files, and (f) remotely accessible surrogate files.

In addition to the essential entities of electronic resources, one must also consider the following factors in the future of organizing electronic resources. Creating electronic files is a dynamic process. In the Web environment, a file is normally created on a local computer using a word processor. The file, once completed, is marked up using an HTML markup editor. Graphics and TEI headers are often inserted during the markup process. The file is then uploaded to a homepage and given a URL address. Although many files with HTML remain as text-based files, many others contain additional hypertext nodes within the text and citations that serve as pointers to local and remote URL sites of other related files.

One of the features of current electronic indexes, that must be retained in a successful future cataloging system, is the need for fast indexing and speedy access. With the rate at which electronic files and homepages are created on the Internet, the current productivity level of creating MARC records for electronic resources is unacceptably low.

Furthermore, one must also address the issue of the desire for maintaining a certain level of quality among the records and the indexing structures. Standards should be enforced to ensure that a minimum level of bibliographic data are provided in each description. Sophisticated search

¹⁰ C. Dodge, B. Marx, and H. Pfeiffenberger, "Web cataloging through cache exploitation and steps toward consistency maintenance," *Computer Networks and ISDN Systems*, 27:6 (1995): 1003-1008.

keys through controlled vocabularies, classification systems and name authority control must be made available to the users.

Based on all the factors considered, the following model is proposed as the direction of how the electronic world should be organized in the future.

A Cataloging Model for the Electronic World

As an electronic document is prepared to be added to the electronic world, such as Internet URL site, it is marked in electronic markup languages, such as HTML. In place of the TEI header commonly used in today's markup process, an expanded markup header of document can be created with human intervention as a catalog record of the document. The human markup editor, armed with cataloging knowledge and familiarity with markup language syntax, can provide necessary information for the bibliographic description. The electronic system automatically verifies authoritative forms of access points using its intelligent knowledge base. Meanwhile, hypertext nodes are created for the electronic text by marking keywords within the text as well as its citations. At this point, the process of the electronic information object is complete.

The next step is to store the electronic file on a URL site with other local files. During this process, the system extracts the catalog record from the file's header, which is then automatically added to the system's local catalog. The system's local catalog is linked with other local and remote surrogate files through homepages, which allows users to get instant access to both. With the connection completed, the catalog essentially becomes an invisible network with connections between local library resources and remote databases. It allows users to access information without regard to its physical or time constraints.

Whenever the file is in need of revision, the markup language editor not only updates the content of the file but also the expanded cataloging header at the same time. When the file is moved, its URL address is changed, either by the system automatically or by the human markup editor. When the file is deleted, the expanded cataloging header disappears with the file from the system, which closes the link between the file and the rest of the electronic world with a message that the file is no longer available.

There are several unique characteristics of this proposed cataloging model for the electronic world. Cataloging records exist with(in) the electronic source files, and are not separated from them. The surrogate file is in essence a collection of records with real-time links to the source files themselves. For the system to generate a correct TEI header for the MARC record, the system must also possess the capability of automatic verification and automatic authority control. One of the essential

components of cataloging in this model is the integration of associative indexing found in hypertext environment. At the time the document is marked up for storage and presentation in the electronic format, the text as well as its citations is also marked up with nodes to be used as indexing pointers. In the model of future cataloging, cataloging and indexing are not two separate steps, but one integral process done at the time of markup editing. The markup language editor is also the cataloger and the indexer. The three become one. This process of markup/cataloging/indexing can be a decentralized process, done by individuals with or without an institution such as a cataloging department.

What Does it Take to Get There?

Catalogers have been using electronic resources as the prime avenue for updating their professional knowledge. Many cataloging tools are regularly updated and posted on a URL site for free access, and more will be so in the future. Catalogers have also utilized electronic resources as a tool for shared cataloging. Neither the electronic update of cataloging knowledge nor cooperative cataloging via the Web are new. Catalogers will continue taking full advantages of these features.

The key to reach the goal of this model of future cataloging is to integrate the task of cataloging, indexing and markup editing. In order to keep up with the growing pace of electronic resources, some level of compromise on traditional cataloging quality standard is needed to improve the productivity. The reward of such a compromise is more records and speedier access. Associative indexing will become an integral part of cataloging knowledge. Catalogers not only have to be comfortable with using subject headings lists or classification systems, they have to be comfortable with the idea of alternative indexing structures, such as hypertext indexing and electronic markup languages. Learning to use markup languages, such as SGML or HTML, is essential for catalogers to participate in the production process of electronic resources. Internet searching is an integral part of library research. It is as important as learning to search an OPAC, or to do online searching on Dialog.

Cataloging should no longer be a rigid process separated from other methods of organization. In the electronic world, it should be an integral part of electronic authorship/editorship. In practice, cataloging and markup editing should be merged into one process. Catalogers will be involved in the production and maintenance of electronic resources on the Internet. People who are currently involved in authoring/editing Internet resources will be involved in the process of organization. This proposed model represents an integral approach to production and organization of electronic resources that moves catalogers from the sideline of the electronic world to its center stage.

**A Plymouth Pilgrim in Fleet Prison:
Edward Winslow Confronts Archbishop Laud**
by
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Summary

1995 is the 400th anniversary of Edward Winslow's birthday. Winslow was an important figure in colonial American history, serving as Plymouth governor, colonial agent, contributor to Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth. Despite his influential contributions, he is virtually forgotten today. This essay is an attempt to measure Winslow's importance based on his activities during the period 1634–1636. Of special interest is his mission to England in 1634–35, during which time he was forced to deal with Archbishop William Laud and his stultifying policy of “Thorough”. The immediate result was Winslow's imprisonment. He was out of prison and back in Plymouth in October 1635. The problems of determining precisely what transpired are multiform. Much of the essay focuses on qualifying the problems, many of which stem from the dearth of primary sources. The concluding section discusses the potential impact of Winslow's encounter with Laud on the Plymouth law code of 1636, then sketches out several possible reasons for Winslow's obscurity.

Edward Winslow Confronts Archbishop Laud

1995 marks the 400th anniversary of the birth of Edward Winslow, the Plymouth Pilgrim who was born at Droitwich, near Worcester in west central England, on 18 October 1595. It is probable that the event will pass almost completely unobserved. Winslow played a dynamic role in English colonial and home affairs and, yet, he is largely overlooked in the narrative annals of history. In an extraordinarily event-filled life, he was an original Mayflower passenger and Mayflower Pact covenanter; three times governor of Plymouth Colony¹ and for twenty-one years governor's assistant.² He was the key commercial and diplomatic agent to England on behalf of both Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, bringing the first cattle to Plymouth from England; printer, pamphleteer, and publishing agent; a principal propagator of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel who maintained that the Native Americans were one of the Lost

¹ Winslow served as governor of Plymouth during the years 1633, 1636, 1644.

² He was an assistant governor for the years 1624-1632, 1634-1635, 1637-1643, 1645-1647.

Tribes of Israel.³ At the end, he was a trusted official in Oliver Cromwell's government. As the leading commissioner in Cromwell's clandestine Western Design to upstage the Spanish in the West Indies, he was buried at sea in 1655, following the failure to take possession of Hispaniola. Winslow did all of these things and much more. From a visual perspective, he is the only member of the original Mayflower group of whom there is a portrait. We have a record of Edward Winslow's appearance, but not of those mythicized figures, William Bradford, Miles Standish, Priscilla Mullins and John Alden.

This essay will examine Winslow's part in the events of the period 1634–1636, focusing on the crucial experience of his confinement in Fleet Prison by Archbishop Laud. As a two-part coda, there will be a cursory look at the possibility that the 1636 codification of Plymouth laws was a response to the arbitrariness of civil and ecclesiastical authorities, namely, Laud. There will also be a brief attempt to identify some of the circumstances that have obscured Winslow's achievements.

Winslow sailed for England around late July or early August of 1634 to undertake several important matters for the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies. The first item of business is not mentioned in Bradford's History. It was to deliver a letter from the Plymouth Bay officials in reply to the Privy Council order of February 21 demanding the return of the Massachusetts charter. The Massachusetts Bay authorities replied, through Winslow, that the charter could not be transmitted until authorization was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, which would not meet until September. Basically, the Massachusetts Bay authorities were stalling, and the charter never was transmitted back to England. If it had been, all rights of the colonists would have been revoked.⁴ Winslow acted in this business merely as a courier and was not required to plead the colony cause.

Another mission mainly for Massachusetts Bay involved the threatened interests and security of both colonies by the French and Dutch. To forestall incursions, Winslow drew up a petition to be presented in person before the Lords Commissioners for the Plantations in America. According to Bradford's account, the petition was primarily on behalf of the Bay Colony. He records in his History: "... this was more for others then for them hear, and by them chiefly he was put on the bussines, (for

³ Winslow, "To the Right Honourable the Parliament of England ..." In The Glorious Progress of the Gospel ..., published by Edward Winslow (London: Printed for H. Allen, 1649), pp. 1-4

⁴ Charles F. Adams, Three Episodes of Massachusetts History ..., (NY: Russell and Russell, 1965), v. 2, p. 279-280.

the plantation knew nothing of it till they heard of his imprisonment) ...”⁵ A contingent piece of business that Winslow may have presented before the commissioners related to the “Hocking Affair,” in which a trader, one John Hocking, was killed after having killed a Plymouth man at Pescataway Plantation in the spring of 1634. The dispute was over trading rights. To complicate matters for Plymouth, Hocking was employed by the influential Puritan adventurers Lord Saye and Sele, and Lord Brooke. Winslow took it upon himself to smooth things over as bearer of the letters of Gov. Dudley and Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay, who were acting as mediators on behalf of Plymouth. Bradford writes: “Mr. Winslow was sente by [Dudley and Winthrop] this year [1634] into England, partly to informe and satisfie the Lord Say and others ..., as also to make answer and their just defence for the same, if any thing should by any be prosecuted against them at Counsell-table”⁶ Apparently the case was settled out of court to the adventurers' satisfaction.

In addition he was transporting a large shipment of beaver and otter skins to help defray the debt owed to the Company of Adventurers for New Plymouth, the London businessmen who had financed the Pilgrim venture. His last important errand was to recruit a pastor to serve the Plymouth church.

To elaborate more on his most important task, Winslow may have been confident about the petition for help against the French and Dutch because he had established support over the years with a number of influential, like-minded persons who were now members or affiliates of the newly created Lords Commission. Prominent names of sympathizers include Coke, Coventry, Warwick, Vane, Rich, Saltonstall, Cradock, Humphrey, and Winthrop's brother-in-law Emmanuel Downing. However, it is not clear from the surviving records in what ways these individuals directly aided Winslow's present cause.

The need of the colonies for military help was unquestionably pressing. As Winslow foresaw, a French force commanded by D'Aulney captured the Plymouth trading post at Penobscot, Maine, in 1635. Surprisingly enough, John Winthrop of the Bay Colony did not support Winslow's petition. Winthrop was critical of any course of action that invited the English government's permission or intervention. When Winthrop reflected back on events in his journal entry for October 15, 1635, he recorded, “Mr. Winslow, the late governor of Plymouth, being this year in England, petitioned the council there for a commission to withstand the intrusions of French and Dutch, which was likely to take

⁵ William Bradford, History of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647 (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1912), v. 2, p. 203.

⁶ Bradford, v. 2, p. 189.

effect, (though undertaken by ill advice, for such precedents might endanger our liberty, that we should do nothing hereafter but by commission out of England,) ...”⁷ Winthrop's attitude is curious given that Winslow was primarily concerned to assist Massachusetts Bay. Yet Winthrop's comment is consistent when one surveys the unflinching manner in which the Bay administration distanced itself from Plymouth's projects, even when they were clearly intended for the good of the whole and posterity. In part, Winthrop's dissatisfaction is a commentary on the philosophical differences between Bay Colony Puritans and Plymouth Colony Separatists. The Puritans tended to work within the state church and separate from the civil government, while the Separatists removed themselves from the state church and recognized the civil government.

In the case of the petition to the Lords Commissioners Winslow's respect for established government was a dangerous liability. The hard reality was that the period in England from 1629 to 1640—usually referred to as the “Eleven Years of Tyranny” because of the personal and non-parliamentary rule of Charles I—was a fateful time for non-conforming subjects of the crown. In particular, Archbishop William Laud abhorred Puritans of any hue. Through his policy of “Thorough”, he attempted to achieve the complete external conformity of the king's subjects to the state church — not for purity of religion but for political exigency. It was a centralizing autocratic policy that one author has typified as a “vaguely defined attempt to promote the public good over private interests and thus create an ideal society.”⁸ Ironically, Laud's “Thorough” smacked strongly of Puritan precisionism, as did much in Laud's personality.

If only potentially, Laud's means to enforce conformity were substantial. He was a deeply convinced royalist with nativist proclivities who incidentally was a churchman—and a strictly formalist churchman, at that. Not the least of his abilities was a keen instinct for preferment. He had only recently been elevated to Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633, and yet had garnered and wielded considerable power from the time Charles I ascended the throne in 1625. By 1634 he held the cumulative offices of Archbishop, Chancellor of Oxford University, head commissioner of the Treasury Board, member of the Court of the Star Chamber and the Privy Council. He became an imminent threat to the New England colonies when on April 28, 1634, he “and thirteen other officers of state were commissioned by the King to make laws and orders for the colonies with power over all charters and patents, and to revoke those surreptitiously

⁷ John Winthrop, *Journal* ... (NY: Barnes & Noble, 1959), v. 1, p. 164.

⁸ Charles Carlton, *Archbishop William Laud* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1978), p. 108.

obtained.”⁹ The New England governments had fair reason to fret. Among other arbitrary powers, the king’s “Commission for Regulating Plantations,” as the authorizing document was called, granted the right to the Archbishop and his commissioners

to remove, and displace the governours or rulers of those collonies, for causes which to you shall seeme lawfull, and others in their stead to constitute; and require an accounte of their rule and governmente, and whom you shall finde culpable, either by deprivation from their place, or by imposition of a mulcte [i.e., fine] upon the goods of them in those parts to be levied, or banishmente from those provinces in which they have been gove[rno]r or other wise to cashier according to the quantity of office.¹⁰

Neither the Massachusetts Bay nor Plymouth charter was “surreptitiously or unduly” obtained. The Bay charter was by royal grant and the Plymouth charter was by commission, thus both were legally issued. Whether the charters were interpreted and applied in an orthodox manner was another question. The newly created Commission for Plantations in America, often referred to as the “Laud Commission of Foreign Plantations,” was specifically mandated to superimpose civil and religious uniformity. It is possible from the outset that Winslow underestimated the opposition’s desperate determination. It was not the first time he had encountered political adversity; in particular, in 1624 at London, he required the legal counsel of Thomas Hooker to refute the invariable charges against Plymouth of religious and civil irregularities. However, he had never before dealt with Laud—and this time legal representation was not an option.

Winslow landed in England in the early autumn of 1634, sometime around September. To add to the confusion, we do not know many basic details, including information about the voyage and even specific dates of Winslow’s dealings during his visit. According to Bradford, Winslow’s first activity was to turn over his cargo to the banker and goldsmith James Sherley on behalf of the London adventurers. Winslow’s responsibility was to establish that “all accounts should be cleared before his returne, and all former differences ther aboute well settled.”¹¹ Isaac Allerton, the previous commercial agent for Plymouth, had far exceeded his charge and hired the

⁹ Richard Arthur Preston, *Gorges of Plymouth Fort ...* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1953) p. 295-296.

¹⁰ Bradford, v. 2, p. 184.

¹¹ Bradford, v. 2, p. 184.

ship *White Angel* with adventurers' money debited against Plymouth accounts. Apparently Allerton planned to use the ship for personal gains. His various schemes left the accounts in a disastrous muddle, further complicated by Sherley's unwillingness to be forthright about the true state of affairs. Allerton's self-serving improprieties had cost Plymouth dearly. He was discharged from his duties in 1630, "but these bussinesses were not ended till many years after, nor well understood of a longe time, but fouled up in obscuritie, and kepte in the clouds, to the great loss and vexation of the plantation, who in the end were ... forced to bear the unjust burthen of them, to their all-most undoing ..."¹² James Sherley is also deeply to blame for this sorry situation because he refused to provide the colony administrators with a proper reckoning of the financial accounts; on the seamier side, he had secretly finagled with Allerton for private gain. Winslow's ability to gauge character rarely failed him—with the exception of Sherley. Winslow continued to do business with him into the 1640s in spite of Sherley's deliberate obfuscations. The record suggests that Winslow may have had no recourse. Suffice it to say that he was unable to close the accounts in 1634, and would not have been able to do so even if he had avoided prison.

The next item on Winslow's agenda, according to Bradford, was to meet with Laud's commission. It is possible that by this time Winslow had already delivered Massachusetts Bay's refusal to transmit their charter—but Bradford was not privy to his assignment. The Laud Commission was the recently created body that overlapped and soon superseded the older Privy Council committee called the Council for New England. We do not have the records of Laud's commission, but a number of the proceedings of the Council for New England are extant. Unfortunately the Council records from early February 1634 to mid-April 1635 have not been recovered. Based on the surviving records, there is a pronounced change in tone of the proceedings following the creation of Laud's commission on April 28, 1634. The meeting of the Council for New England for February 3, 1634 was spent squabbling over which commissioner was to get which piece of New England shoreline property. By the meeting of April 18, 1635, which are the next recorded minutes available, the meeting had assumed a much graver tone. The Declaration of the Council for the Resignation of the Great Charter and Act of Resignation, calling for the dissolution of the Council for New England, was drawn up at this meeting.

Unlike the Council for New England, the new commission headed by Laud was an executive committee with plenary powers derived from the king. It was commensurate in stature with the prerogative courts and was answerable to the Privy Council only in so much as it shared the same core

¹² Bradford, v. 2, p. 110.

membership. All New England matters handled by the Privy Council were, as of April 28, 1634, transferred to Laud's commission. Thus, the Privy Council's February 21 recall of the Massachusetts Bay charter was now the responsibility of Laud's commission. The old Council for New England was purely a creature of the Privy Council and had no teeth to back its bark. The consequences of the new commission, if Laud had seriously had the means to stretch his arm across the Atlantic Ocean, could have been catastrophic for the New England colonists.

Winslow may have had his first meeting with Laud's commission some time in September or October of 1634. We do not have the precise dates. Bradford provides us with an ominously elliptical account of that first encounter with the new commission: "But it came to pass that, being occasioned to answer some complaints made against the countrie at Counsell bord, more cheefly concerning their neighbours in the Bay then them selves hear, the which he did to good effecte, and further prosecuting shuch things as might tend to the good of the whole, as well them selves as other, aboute the wrongs and incrochments that the French and other strangers both had and were like further to doe unto them, if not prevented"¹³ It was at this point that Winslow presented his brief petition. Consisting of just two paragraphs, it was aimed at the commissioner's nationalistic and financial sensibilities. It indicated, in essence, that if the commission could not establish a treaty with the French and Dutch, or provide the colonists with a warrant to defend themselves, then all would be up for grabs. The commission was in an excellent position to deal with foreign affairs, for among its members besides Laud, were Archbishop Neile of York, the Lord Keeper Coventry, the Lord Treasurer Portland, and Secretaries of State Coke and Windebank.

It might appear superfluous for Winslow to plead for a "spetiall warrante ... to right and defend themselves" when the patent granted to Plymouth on January 13, 1630 specified the right "to take, apprehend, seize, and make prize of all such Persons, their Shippes and Goods, as shall attempt to inhabit or trade with the sauage People of that Cuntry within the seueral Precincts and Limitts of his and their seueral Plantacon, or shall enterprise or attempt att any tyme Destruccon, Invasion, Detrimente, or Annoyance to his and their said Plantacon."¹⁴ The logical way to construe Winslow's intent is that he meant to enhance the rights of Massachusetts Bay, not Plymouth, for as Massachusetts fell so fell Plymouth. It is an example of Winslow's pragmatic outlook which always encompassed the good of the whole.

¹³ Bradford, v. 2, p. 196.

¹⁴ Bradford, v. 2, pp. 196-197 fn. 2.

According to Bradford's account, Winslow came very close to having his petition granted, right up to the point where the commissioners were debating how to defray expenses for defense of the colonies. The commission concluded that the cost would be charged to the colonists rather than the state. Laud was determined to put a halt to the scheme, however, and had marshaled his forces. The first rank of support came from Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the old Elizabethan royalist soldier and a founder and mainstay of the Council for New England. Gorges and his partner, Capt. John Mason, were among Laud's arsenal of political expedients. Gorges had very heady plans of his own, which included recalling and rescinding the Massachusetts charter in order to obtain a broader patent that would grant him powers as governor general of New England, with Capt. Mason in charge of the colonial navy. Gorges then planned to create a royalist fiefdom that would give full reign to the rights of the aristocracy. The government of Massachusetts Bay understood Gorges's design and refused to relinquish their charter. In the end, though, it was a lack of funding that destroyed Gorges's plan.

Gorges gave the Massachusetts Bay administrators sufficient reason to worry as far back as 1631. At hearings in London in that year, he produced an unsavory group of witnesses who testified to their unkind treatment by Massachusetts. The group included Dixie Lee, a pirate; Sir Christopher Gardiner, a bigamist, libertine, and "Jesuit" who was expelled from Massachusetts Bay; Philip Ratcliffe, who had his ears cropped, was whipped, and banished for speaking against the Massachusetts Bay church and government; and, most significantly because he was the most persistent, Thomas Morton, the author of New English Canaan.

Thomas Morton is one of history's more colorful characters, having inspired several novels by minor authors and even a short story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, a tribute to the merriments of Merry Mount and the grimness of the Puritan reaction.¹⁵ Morton's activities from 1628 on offer much insight into Gorges's machinations against Massachusetts Bay. Morton was a handy if unreliable hatchet man for Gorges. According to Gordon Goodwin, "Morton was a man of good education and an able lawyer, but he bore an evil reputation, ill-used his wife, and was even suspected of having murdered his partner."¹⁶

He made several trips to New England in the 1620s, and on May day, 1627, much to the disgust of the Plymouth elders, erected his maypole

¹⁵ The novels about Morton include John Lothrop Motley's Morton's Hope (1839) and Merry Mount (1849); and L.S. Davidson's The Disturber (1964). Hawthorne's short story is "The Maypole of Merry Mount". There is also an opera by Howard Hanson and Richard L. Stokes entitled, Merry Mount: Opera in Four Acts of Five Scenes (1933).

¹⁶ Goodwin, "Morton, Thomas (d. 1646)" Dictionary of National Biography, v. 13, p. 1055.

at Merry Mount (now Braintree, MA). More upsetting to them, though, was Morton's trade in guns and ammunition with the local tribes, and, to add injury to insult, he taught them how to shoot. Morton's activity was a deliberate violation of Plymouth law and good sense. In the ensuing months he refused to submit and was eventually returned to England in 1628 to answer to the Council for New England. Morton, ever the sly fox, managed to ingratiate himself with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, thereby obtaining his release without reprimand. From 1628 forward, he was in and out of Gorges's service. In 1629, to the horror and humiliation of the Plymouth colonists, Isaac Allerton brought Morton back to Plymouth to live in Allerton's house and serve as his secretary. Morton was soon back at Merry Mount, this time fomenting resistance to the Massachusetts Bay government and engaging in unorthodox trade with the tribes, wisely forgoing the firearms business. It is probable he was engaged at this time as an agent for Gorges to gather incriminating information and to pave the way for an expeditionary incursion planned by Gorges. The expedition was never realized.

Morton's behavior was not tolerated for long. By September 1630, he was arrested, placed in the stocks at Massachusetts, and banished to England. Upon arrival he was confined to Exeter jail for a period. His imprisonment did not last long because in 1631 he was back in Gorges's employ, serving the cause to revoke the Massachusetts charter. In December 1632, Morton was one of the individuals who supported a petition for a Privy Council investigation of the validity of the Massachusetts Bay charter and abuses by the colony. The petition failed because of the questionable character of the witnesses, including Morton.

Morton was not daunted. On May 1, 1634, three days after the Laud commission was appointed, he wrote to an old friend in New England to trumpet the forthcoming victory over the hated Massachusetts Puritans. In the letter he says,

... it is thus brought about, that the king hath taken the business into his own hands. The Massachusetts Patent, by order of the council, was brought in view; the privileges there granted well scanned upon, and at the council bord in public, and ... it was declared, for manifest abuses there discovered, to be void. The king hath reassumed the whole business into his own hands, appointed a committee of the board, and given order for a general governor [i.e., Gorges] of the whole territory to be sent over. The commission is passed the privy seal ... and I now stay to return with the governor, by whom all complainants shall have relief: So that now Jonas being safely set ashore may safely cry, repent you cruel seperatists, repent there are as yet but forty days. If Jove vouchsafe

to thunder, the charter and kingdom of the seperatists will fall asunder. Repent you cruel schismatics, repent The king and council are really possessed of their preposterous loyalty and irregular proceedings, and are incensed against them: and although they be opposite to the catholic axioms, yet they will be compelled to perform them, or at leastwise suffer them to be put in practice to their sorrow And so for Ratcliffe [who had his ears cropped by Winthrop's orders], he was comforted by their lordships with the cropping of Mr. Winthrop's ears: which shows what opinion is held amongst them of King Winthrop with all his inventions and his Amsterdam fantastical ordinances, his preachings, marriages, and other abusive ceremonies, which do exemplify his detestation to the church of England, and the contempt of his majesty's authority and wholesome laws, which are and will be established in those parts
¹⁷

The letter came back to haunt Morton when it was produced as evidence against him as he attempted to re-settle in New England in the 1640s.

In the autumn of 1634, when Winslow was on the verge of having his petition granted by Laud's commission, Morton stepped forward on behalf of Gorges and Laud to put a halt to the process. However, his reputation preceded him. Bradford says, "When Mr. Winslow should have had his suit granted, (as indeed upon the pointe it was,) and should have been confirmed, the arch-bishop put a stop upon it, and Mr. Winslow, thinking to get it freed, went to the bord againe; but the bishop, Sir Ferd: and Captine Masson, had, as it seemes, procured Morton ... to complaine; to whose complaints Mr. Winslow made answer, to the good satisfaction of the borde, who checked Morton and rebuked him sharply, and allso blamed Sir Fer'd Gorges, and Masson, for countenancing him."¹⁸

Laud was incorrigible. He failed with Morton's accusations about Winslow's civil conduct, so now he pursued an ecclesiastical line of inquiry. Morton had accused Winslow of teaching publicly in church and conducting the marriage rite, matters more firmly in Laud's jurisdiction. He pushed the point home when Winslow fully admitted to the charges. Winslow contended that he had performed these duties at a time when Plymouth had no pastor. Furthermore, he believed marriage to be a civil matter with no basis in Scripture; he himself had been married in a civil ceremony in Holland. He also felt called to teach in church for the edification of the brethren when no minister was available. For these actions and opinions Laud had Winslow summarily committed to the Fleet.

¹⁷ Winthrop, *Journal*, v. 2, pp. 195-196.

¹⁸] Bradford, v. 2, pp. 201-202.

There was no trial and no consensus against him among the commissioners. There was just Laud's preemptive ruling that precluded immediate recourse.

By Bradford's estimate, Winslow spent around seventeen weeks in Fleet Prison. Other Puritans had for conscience sake suffered harsher and longer sentences there. In Elizabeth's time, Thomas Cartwright, Humphrey Fen, Edward Lord, and Daniel Wight were detained for years. Even the adventurer Lord Saye and Sele was confined six months for opposing the benevolence levied by Charles's father, King James. Most fortunately, Winslow did not have to suffer the excessive punishment meted to the Scots physician and divine, Alexander Leighton, who for having published scurrilous pamphlets, was in 1630 fined ten thousand pounds, whipped and pilloried, had his ears cut off, his nose split, was branded with "SS"—for stirrer of sedition — and was confined to the Fleet for life.

Once again the dates of Winslow's predicament are very elusive. Bradford's estimate of seventeen weeks confinement appears modest when taking into account the first dated report to mention Winslow's imprisonment, October 1634, and the last, September 1635. The first dated item is a letter from John Winthrop's brother-in-law, Emmanuel Downing. It is dated October 19 and is addressed to Sir John Coke, the king's principal Secretary of State. Inexplicably, Coke endorsed the letter on December 19, a substantial lapse of time for domestic mail and even for a very busy state secretary. The letter contains important information about Winslow's case, specifically about his prison petition [see Appendix II for the full text]. Downing reveals that Thomas, first Lord Coventry and Keeper of the Great Seal, is deeply concerned to gain Winslow's release. Coventry, says Downing, has expressed his fondness for both Winslow and Winslow's father as fellow Worcestershire countrymen. Coventry was so concerned that on the previous night, October 18, he sent his wife to visit Winslow to assure him of his support. She conveyed the message to encourage him "to petic[i]on his Lo[rdshi]p [i.e., Coke] for the furtherance of his freedom out of prison, the w[hi]ch he hath now done."¹⁹ Downing's purpose, after the fact, is to apologize to Coke for not having forewarned him about the petition "because I would have nothing agitated herin unknown to yo[u]r hono[u]r. But that the petic[i]on was delivered before I spake w[i]th Mr. Winsloe, I had stayer yt, and soe would be he himselfe as now resolved wholly to relye upon yo[u]r hono[u]rs favo[u]r and direccion for his owne and publike good of the plantac[i]on in all things henceforward."²⁰

¹⁹ R. C. Winthrop, "Remarks," Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 2d ser., 8 (Dec. 1893): 386.

²⁰ R. C. Winthrop, p. 387.

Downing probably felt compelled to make up lost ground because Coke could have interpreted Winslow's unsolicited petition as a rash and offensive act. Based on the intent of Downing's letter, it is possible to speculate that Coke had reservations about Winslow's position. At any rate, the timing of Downing's letter is crucial for pinpointing the exact date of Winslow's prison petition. If the date of Downing's letter is correct, then Winslow's petition was completed by October 19 and probably conveyed to Coke by Lady Coventry at her husband's behest. It is not helpful, however, that the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial assigns the date November(?) 1632 to the abstract of Winslow's petition.²¹ 1632 is totally out of the question, but November—of 1634—s quite feasible as the month in which Coke, who endorsed the document, would have made record of its receipt. Why he did not date his endorsement remains a mystery.

Winslow's petition from prison is as concisely worded as the earlier one delivered before Laud's commission, but carries the added burden of responding to charges against him and his brethren at Plymouth. It is clear from the petition that Winslow has become the scapegoat for all the imagined wrongs of the Plymouth group. In reply, he quickly dispatches with the marriage and teaching issues in the first clause of his petition, then devotes the next four clauses to address the central issues of the colony's loyalty to the king and orthodox adherence to Reformed principles. To raise the stakes, clause six temptingly describes the wealth of natural resources and opportunities in New England. The seventh is a very succinct review of the morally offensive qualities of Morton and the earlier witnesses against Massachusetts; while eight through the final tenth discuss relations with their adversaries the Dutch and French. Winslow disavows any underhanded dealings with them and avers that the Dutch and French are their sworn enemies, thus countering the accusations of Gorges, in particular. Gorges later recorded his conviction that the colonists were conspiring with the Dutch.²² All told, the petition is a model of cogency and selflessness. It is about the goals of the New England colonists and demonstrates how those goals coincide with English national interests. Winslow mentions himself only in so much as how "all now suffer by me their agent who cannot by reason of mine imprisonment provide a fitt & seasonable supply for the Plantation or be assured any Commission or

²¹ v. 1 (1574-1660), p. 157. John Andrew Doyle repudiates the date: "Mr. Sainsbury places it conjecturally in November, 1632, but there cannot, I think, be any doubt as to the date [i.e., 1634]." The Puritan Colonies in American. (NY: Henry Holt, 1889), v. 2, p. 121 fn. 1.

²² Bradford, v. 2, p. 198 fn. 1

encouragement but the Contrary”²³ However, the petition did not result in his immediate release.

The next time we hear about Winslow's imprisonment is in another letter from Downing, this time to John Winthrop, Jr., staying in Groton Hall at Suffolk. The date is March 25, 1635, and the information about Winslow is contained in one sentence: “Mr. Winsloe lyes still in prison, and is like soe to continew, for I doe not heare when the lords will meete againe for plantation buisines.”²⁴ He may still have been in prison around April when Winthrop, Jr. received a coded communication from Sir John Clotworthy, the Parliamentarian who was later to take part in Laud's prosecution, even to the point of taunting him on the scaffold. Clotworthy has only a clause from a sentence to offer us: “... lett me heare whatt is donn with Mr. Winslow, and whither the byshop we heard off [i.e., Laud's appointee for New England] and gouernour [i.e., Gorges] hold for your nott ass yett polluted land. With such trash, God bee your dyrection.”²⁵ That is, Winslow may or may not have still been in prison as of around April, but the threat to New England from Laud and his associates remained a major concern.

The last piece of evidence we have is a letter from James Sherley, the London adventurer. It is dated September 7, 1635, at London, and was apparently addressed to William Bradford with Winslow himself as the bearer. About Winslow it says, simply, “Mr. Winslow hath undergone an unkind imprisonment, but I am perswaded it will turne much to all your good. I leave him to relate perticuleres, etc.”²⁶ The only conclusive information this statement offers is that Winslow was out of prison by September. There are no other contemporary indicators by which to measure Winslow's sufferings.

The last paragraph in the 1635 section of Bradford's *History* describes what was the last stage of Winslow's unhappy visit: “Amongst the other bussinesses that Mr. Winslow had to doe in England, he had order from the church to provide and bring over some able and fitt man for to be their minister. And accordingly he had procured a godly and a worthy man, one Mr. Glover; but it pleased God when he was prepared for the viage, he fell sick of feaver and dyed. Afterwards, when he was ready to come away, he became acquainted with Mr. Norton, who was willing to come over, but would not ingage him selfe to this place, otherwise then he should see occasion when he came hear; and if he like better else wher, to

²³ “The Petition of Edward Winslow,” *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 5 (January 1861): 130, and also Appendix II enclosed.

²⁴ John Winthrop, *Winthrop Papers* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1943), v. 3, p. 195.

²⁵ *Winthrop Papers*, v. 3, p. 196.

²⁶ Bradford, v. 2, p. 206.

repay the charge laid out for him ... and to be at his liberty. He stayed aboute a year with them ... but he was invited to Ipswich, wher were many rich and able men, and sundry of his acquaintance; so he went to them, and is their minister.”²⁷

Winslow sailed back, with the unconvinced Norton in tow, on the ship Hopewell. After weathering a severe storm they arrived in Plymouth in October 1635.²⁸ One is tempted, based on the ill-fated events that have been recounted, to rate Winslow's mission a complete failure. Evidently Winslow's compatriots did not judge matters so harshly, for in 1636 they proclaimed their confidence by electing him governor. In the long term his efforts in England, in the face of dire opposition, were a success. He had faced Laud head on, had as a consequence endured imprisonment—which in this case was to suffer for conscience—and had somehow managed to get himself released. Winslow, in the exemplary way he endured, was certainly a model for the Puritan cause. It was, after all, the Puritan cause compounded by blind stubbornness of the ruling class that finally brought Strafford, Laud, and Charles to the block. Winslow may have played only a small role in the process, but he was certainly a man of his age who contributed to the momentum for change.

Throughout his life Winslow embodied a deep commitment to the Mayflower Pact or “combination”, as Bradford called it, of November 11, 1620. The Pact is that we “covenant and combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame shuch just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the colonie”²⁹ Winslow seriously subscribed to this covenant, for everything he did on behalf of the colony was done for its general good—and at no little risk to his own life and liberty.

On October 4 and 5, 1636, at a General Court held during Winslow's governorship, the members consented to codify the laws of Plymouth Colony. It was a landmark for New England because Massachusetts Bay did not codify its laws until 1641. As governor, Winslow would necessarily have played a major role in shaping the contents of the Plymouth Code. Landmark or not, most historians dismiss the Code as derivative. George L. Haskins is typical of many when he writes: “Only in the 1636 code of Plymouth Colony does there appear to have been a real attempt to reduce the whole law of the colony to writing;

²⁷ Bradford, v. 2, p. 225.

²⁸ Bradford, v. 2, p. 225 fn. 1.

²⁹ Bradford, v. 2, p. 191.

but there the traditional element is too strong, and the element of idealism largely lacking, so that it is difficult to term the code 'modern'.³⁰

It is very unlikely that the Plymouth framers would have strived for a non-traditional and "modern" code that would contradict their sense of responsibility to English civil authority. 1636 was clearly a year of legal crisis for Plymouth when Laud and his Thorough policy were doing great harm to due process, as well as to church-state distinctions in the absence of parliamentary opposition. Laud was never more confident of the success of his policies than in 1636. Winslow had just had a painful lesson in what Laud was capable of doing; and three thousand miles of ocean in between could not have seemed like much protection from one so obsessed with conformity.

It is instructive to view the 1636 Plymouth Code in the context of Winslow's confrontation with Laud because there is such strong emphasis in the code on due process and the guarantee of personal liberty. Out of nine sections, four are specifically concerned with due process: "... that Justice and Right be equally and impartially Administered unto all ..." (no.3); "... that none shall suffer ... without being brought to answer by due course and process of Law" (no.4); "... that all Cases ... be Tried by a Jury And it shall be in the liberty of any person, that is to be tried by a Jury to challenge any of the Jurors" (no.5); and "That no Person shall be Cast, Condemned or Sentenced in any Case ... without the testimony of two sufficient Witnesses, or other sufficient Evidence, or Circumstances"(no.6)³¹ These are precisely the rights that Laud denied to Winslow. The final section suggests that the Code is a confirmation of principles set forth in the Mayflower Pact: "It is Ordered and Declared by this Court ... that all these foregoing Orders and Constitutions are so Fundamentally Essential to the just Rights, Liberties, Common Good, and Special End of this Colony, as that they shall and ought to be inviolably preserved."³² It may never be possible to measure the full impact of Winslow's Laudian tribulation on the Plymouth Code, but the coinciding themes deserve a more careful analysis than can be offered here.

Based on what has been said thus far, it should be understood that any comprehensive account of Winslow's life and influence requires a considerable amount of speculation. His correspondence, published writings, and all contemporary references to him—including Bradford's account — consistently omit personal details about the man. Winslow comes across to us as an adventurous, accomplished public servant who

³⁰ Haskins, "Codification of the Law in Colonial Massachusetts: A Study in Comparative Law," *Indiana Law Journal* 30, no. 1 (Fall 1954): 5.

³¹ Bradford, v. 2, pp. 238-239.

³² Bradford, v. 2, p. 239.

dedicated his life to serving the interests of the greater whole, be it Plymouth, New England, or Oliver Cromwell's commonwealth experiment. The problem of so little information about his life added to the neutrality of the existing materials creating serious stumbling blocks to assessing Winslow's place in history.

There are only two book-length studies of Winslow. The better of the two is Natalie Robinson's "Edward Winslow: Worthy and Useful Instrument," a 1968 M.A. thesis done at Brown University. Robinson gives a competent overview of Winslow's achievement and makes an issue of how badly he has been neglected. Robinson's subtitle, "Worthy and Useful Instrument," is poignant. The words were originally pronounced on Winslow by Nathaniel Morton, author of New Englands Memoriall (Cambridge, 1689). The other Winslow study is a hastily thrown together effort from 1953 by William Sterry-Cooper. Sterry-Cooper's Edward Winslow (Birmingham: Reliance Printing Works) has all the disadvantages of a promotional pamphlet, combining the prosaic with the overly simplistic. In the preface he apologizes for the shoddiness of his work and promises to produce a better one next time based on voluminous documentation. The promised volume never materialized and the disposition of the documentation is unknown.

There is an uneven smattering of journal literature on Winslow, mostly written before 1930. Winslow is generally given short-shrift in the few scholarly works available on Plymouth Colony, and is given correspondingly less attention in the many scholarly works on Massachusetts Bay. He is totally ignored in the biographies on Laud, Gorges, and Winthrop. Inversely, he always receives respectful attention in the major English language encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries. This would seem to indicate that his importance is seen in a very fragmented way that excludes him from the interconnected web of history.

Winslow's treatment is mirrored on a larger scale in the relative neglect of Plymouth Colony. The scholarly literature on Massachusetts Bay and its founders is considerably richer. Most scholars would argue that Massachusetts Bay is more important than Plymouth. True, Plymouth Colony's origins were much humbler and Separatism was less influential because it witnessed as an outsider rather than from the corridors of power. What is overlooked is that Plymouth Colony risked more, suffered more by providing the advance guard for colonization and by sustaining negotiations with England. If this essay may offer a benediction, it is to restore a balance to the appreciation of Edward Winslow and to the Plymouth Colony effort as a whole.

Appendix I

To the right honorable the Lords Commissioners for the plantations in America

The humble petition of Edw: Winslow on the behalfe of the plantations in New-England, Humbly sheweth unto your Lordships, that whereas your petitioners have planted them selves in New-England under his Maj[es]ty's most gracious protection; now so it is, right Hon[orab]les, that the French and Dutch doe endea[v]ouer to devide the land betweene them; for which purpose the French have, on the east side, entered and seased upon one of our houses, and carried away the goods, slew 2 of the men in another place, and tooke the rest prisoners with their goods. And the Dutch, on the west, have also made entrie upon Conigtecute River, within the limits of his Maj[es]ties letters patent, where they have raised a forte, and threaten to expell your petitioners thence, who are also planted upon the same river, maintaining possession for his Maj[es]tie to their great charge and hazard both of lives and goods.

In tender consideration hereof your petitioners humbly pray that your Lo[rdshi]ps will either procure their peace with those foraine states or else give spetiall warrante unto your petitioners and the English Collonies, to right and defend them selves against all foraigne enimies. And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.³³

Appendix II

The Petition of Edward Winslow to [the Lords of the Council, while he was a prisoner in the Fleet, in London, 1634]

Your Petitioner humbly beesecheth your Lordshipps further to consider,--First That whereas he confessed that he had both spoken by way of exhortation to the people & married, yet that it was in america and at such time as necessity constrained them that were there not only to these but to many other thinges far differing from a setled common weale. And if he had beene heere would not have married nor should have needed to preach, as your Lordshipps terme it, but having no Minister in 7 or 8 yeares at least, some of us must doe both or else for want of the one, we might have lost the life & face of Christianity; and if the other which is marriage had beene neglected all that time we might become more brutish then the heathen when as in doing it we did but follow the presedent of other reformed churches.

³³ Bradford, v. 2, pp. 197-198.

Second—That however we disliked many things in practice heere in respect of church ceremony yet chose rather to leave the country then be accounted troublers of it, & therefore went into Holland. And that from thence we procured a motion to be made to his Ma[jes]tie of late & famous memory for liberty of Conscience in America, under his gracious protection which his Ma[jes]tie thinking very reasonable (as Sir Robt. Naunton principall Secretary to the State in that time can testifie) we cheerfully proceeded & afterwarde procured a commission for the ordering of our body politik. And have so demeaned our selves from that time to this & we can give a good account of our loyalty towards his Ma[jes]tie & have showed loving respect and reliefe to others his Subjects in their extremities.

Third—That we were so tender of his Ma[jes]ties honor as we sould not enter into League with any the natives that would not together with ourselves acknowledge our Sovereigne for their king as appeareth by a writing to that end, whereunto their knowne markes are prefixed

Fourth—That however the maine objection against us is that we are Brownists, Factious, Puritanes, Schismatickes &c. If there be any position we hold contrary to the Word of God, contrary to the Royall honor of a king & due allegiance of a Subject, then let his Ma[jes]tie reject us & take all severe courses against us. But if we be found truly Loyall we humbly entreate to be embraced & encouraged as subjects, & that we may still enjoy the gracious liberty granted by his Royall Father & hetherto enjoyed under his Ma[jes]ties happy Government, who daily pray for his Majestie—his royall heires & Successors.

Fifth—That however we follow the discipline rather of other the reformed churches then this yet the accusation is false, that we require of those who joine in Church Communion with us to censure the Church of England & her Bishops all we require being to render by reason of that faith & hope they have in Christ which together with a good testimony of an honest life wee admitt them, not meddling further with the Church of England then as we are bound to pray for the good thereof

Sixth—That the Countrey of New England is fruitfull where we live as well for English graine as Indian the aire temperate, agreeing with our Bodies, the Sea rich in Fish, the Havens commodious. The Northern parts thereof for which we must contend with the French, if this State enjoy them able to supply the navy of England with Masts if need require. The Sowthern for which we contest with the Dutch being like to prove as serviceable for Cordage by reason of the abundance of hemp & flax that groweth naturally; All which by our Industry if his Ma[jes]tie & the State be pleased to continue our liberty of conscience, to keep open the passage of such as will resort to us, & give us so free a commission for displanting French & Dutch as planting the places by us his Ma[jes]ties loyall Subjects, your Honours shall soone see his Ma[jes]ties Revenues of Customs by

reason of this Plantation enlarged many thousands per annum & this Kingdome supplied with many necessaries it wanteth, when as England shall onely part with a part of her overcharged multitudes w[hi]ch she can better misse then beare & for which God hath plentifully provided in the other.

Seventh—Consider, I beseech your Lordships, what our adversaries that accuse us are, & you shall see them to be such Morton who hath been twice sent hither as a Delinquent, first for that he furnished the Natives with peeces, powder & shot & taught them the use of them. 2ndly by my Lord Chief Justice Hides Warrant to answer to the murder of a person specified therein. Such like was Sir Christopher Gardner a Knight of the Sepulchre & a Jesuited gentleman as appeareth by a Diary of his owne under his hand which is extant in the countrey aforesaid. A third they offered the last year for testimony against us was one Dixie Bull who was out in Piracy at the same time & after went to the French &c. These & such like who are enemies to all goodness are the men that trouble & grieve the State with false accusations & cause them to be prejudiced against us the well deserving subjects of his royall Ma[jes]tie

Eighth—Whereas they have formerly accused us unjustly with correspondency with French & Dutch, Themselves may justly be suspected who cannot doe the French & Dutch better service then by going about to perswade the State here to deprive us of our Liberty of Conscience, graunted as aforesaid, as also of our freedome of Government, & set such a Governor over us as will impose the same things upon us we went thither to avoid. And if your Lordships for want of due information, I speake with all submissive reverence, should send such a governor as between whom & the countrey there is personall distaste & difference, he might be more prejudiciall to the Plantations then the swords of French and Dutch which your Petitioner humbly beseecheth your Lordships to consider

Ninth—That we give a reall testimony to our Loyalty by the present possession we maintaine by force at a great charge against the Dutch and the great losses we sustaine by the French. In which cases I came to seeke the pleasure of the State, being so tender of his Ma[jest]ies & your Lo[rds]hips displeasure, as we durst attempt no further designe without your hou[n]orable approbation; yet assure myself Right Hon[orable] the enemy durst not have attempted what is past nor threaten as at present & whereof I can informe, if it bee desired, unlesse encouraged by some English

Lastly—Consider I beseech your Honours that the same persons to whom as I conceive your Lordships promised large Commission for plantinge the countrey & displantinge French & Dutch, & which intend God permitting to use their best endeavour thereabout if your Lordships thinke meet to refer the ordering thereof to us that offer to beare the

charge on those termes, doe all now suffer by me their agent who cannot by reason of mine imprisonment provide a fitt & seasonable supply for the Plantation or be assured any Commission or encouragement but the Contrary; when as the adversaries in the meane time have too great advantage against us, who by credible report intend to assault the Plantations this ensuing spring

All which your Petitioner humbly beseecheth your Lordships to take into your hon[ora]ble consideration, That a Countrey so hopefull be not ruiu[n]ated, his Ma[jes]tie abused & his faithfull subjects vexed & destroyed, and not onely your Petitioner but many thousands his Ma[jes]ties loyall subjects will be further bound to pray for a recompence of your honourable care

Your Lordships humble servant dejected by your displeasure

EDW: WYNSLOW

[Endorsed by Sec[re]t[ar]y Coke]³⁴

Appendix III

Edward Winslow: A Basic Chronology

- 1595 Born 18 October at Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, to Edward and Magdalene Ollyver Winslow.
- 1606 Scholar at King's School, Worcester, until 1611.
- 1613 Apprenticed to John Beale, printer, of London.
- 1617 Arrives in Leyden to work on "Pilgrim Press" of Brewster and Brewer.
- 1618 At Leyden, Marries Elizabeth Barker of Chetsum, England.
- 1620 Sails on Mayflower with wife and three servants.
- 1621 Wife dies at New Plymouth on March 24. Marries Susannah Fuller White on May 12.
- 1622 Publication of Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plimouth in New-England ... ("Mourt's Relation"), in which Winslow is a contributing author.
- 1623 Sails to England as agent for colony.
- 1624 While in England publishes his Good Newes from New England (1624). Returns to New England in March, then back again to London in summer to represent Colony before meeting of London adventurers.

³⁴ Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 5 (Jan. 1861): pp. 131-134.

- 1631 Sent to London to deal with Isaac Allerton's misappropriations. Allerton's commission revoked and Winslow appointed to take his place.
- 1633 Appointed governor of Plymouth Colony for one year.
- 1634 Winslow, Bradford, and Smith represent Plymouth Colony in court at Boston over killing of Hocking. Sent to England as dual agent for Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth. Abp. Laud confines him in Fleet Prison.
- 1635 Returns to New Plymouth in October.
- 1636 Appointed governor. Plymouth Code created in October.
- 1643 As assistant governor, attends defense conference at Boston. Serves as commissioner for United Colonies of New England until 1646.
- 1644 Appointed governor for third and last time.
- 1645 Forced to sell house at Plymouth in order to meet financial claims of Beauchamp of London adventurers. Opposes Vassall's petition for religious tolerance.
- 1646 Returns to England to stand before Commission for Foreign Plantations to refute charges of religious intolerance. Never again returns to New England. Continues as representative for New England and holds numerous positions in Cromwell's government. Publishes his Hypocrisie Unmasked ... in response to Samuel Gorton's Simplicities Defence ...
- 1647 Publishes his New Englands Salamander ... in response to John Child's New-Englands Jonas ...
- 1649 Publishes The Glorious Progress of the Gospel among the Indians in New England ..., which led to the founding of Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England.
- 1654 Appointed by Cromwell to chair a joint English-Dutch commission to assess war damages to English ships. In December becomes chief civil commissioner for Cromwell's Western Design.
- 1655 Buried at sea off island of Navassa after having failed to capture Hispaniola.

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**Sacramental Marriage:
A Possibility for Protestant Theology
by
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Problem Statement and Thesis

The Catholic Church numbers matrimony as one of the seven sacraments. Although a late addition to the lists of theologians, the sacramental character of marriage has led to the growth of a large body of theological reflection, pastoral concern, and church law. The sacrament of marriage is understood to be a strong bond between spouses, permanent in principle and blessed with divine grace. Martinez affirms, "authentic marriage is also a living sign of salvation. It has human sacramentality at its very core and is a call to realize the saving mystery of Christ in our lives."¹ Catholic theological reflection has also strongly valued the ecclesial dimension of marriage. That is, in marriage between two baptized, believing Christians, there is a significant pointing towards the mystery of the love that Jesus Christ and the Church have for each other. Indeed, Christ's love gives to Christian spouses the ability "to make a total gift of self to the other, just as Christ and the church do to each other."²

In the modern era of ecumenical dialogue, Protestant-Catholic discussions of marriage have led to renewed articulations of differences as well as affirmations of convergences and agreement. The 1976 document, *The Theology of Marriage and the Problem of Mixed Marriages*, for instance, affirmed that Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed Christians all believe that marriage is a covenant and that these churches "can have a view of marriage which is in a profound sense a common one."³ That document also spells out traditional divergences between Catholic theology and most Protestant theologies regarding the relationship of marriage to God's grace, the use of the term sacrament to talk about marriage, and the sign value of Christian marriage for serving as a marker of the mutual love between Christ and the Church. The insistence on this sign value of

* Dr. Stanley R. Hall, Assistant Professor of Liturgics at Austin Seminary, read an earlier draft of this paper. His insights improved the text considerably.

¹ 1. German Martinez, "An Anthropological Vision of Christian Marriage," *Thought* 56 no. 3 (July 1992): 472.

² Stephen Francis Miletic, "One Flesh: Eph. 5.22-24, 5.31," *Marriage and the New Creation* (Rome: Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico, 1988), 172.

³ Final Report of the Roman Catholic-Lutheran-Reformed Study Commission on "The Theology of Marriage and the Problem of Mixed marriages," paragraph 18, in *Growth in Agreement: Reports and Agreed Statements of Ecumenical Conversations on a World Level*, edited by Harding Meyer and Lukas Vischer (New York: Paulist Press, 1984), 286.

marriage undergirds the Catholic affirmation of the indissolubility of sacramental marriage that contrasts strongly with Protestantism's *prima facie* acceptance of divorce and remarriage, at least in the minds of many Catholic commentators. Years later, Protestant-Catholic differences about the meaning of marriage remain neuralgic. In North America, these theological differences lead to frequent, perplexing pastoral difficulties, since the Catholic Church treats all marriages between baptized Christians as sacramental. Commenting on canon 1055 of the Code of Canon Law, Thomas Doyle stated: "Every valid marriage entered into between two certainly baptized persons, be they Catholic or not, is of its nature a sacrament."⁴ Divorced Protestants seeking to marry Catholics discover that the Catholic Church holds formal proceedings to inquire into their past marriages, even though they were not married to Catholics.

My position is that Protestant thinking has undervalued the sacramental and ecclesial nature of Christian marriage. If Protestant theologians and church leaders can rightly recover these dimensions, the results will be a renewed theology of marriage and movement towards the ecumenical goal of increased visible unity in the one Church of Christ.

Forecast

In this essay I will first review some typical Protestant understandings of marriage and discuss their underlying theological premises. The second level of the argument is to outline James White's notion of sacramentality and suggest how it can be employed when discussing Christian marriage without sacrificing key Reformation beliefs. I next argue that Christian marriage, understood as a natural sacrament, does evince sacramental and ecclesial dimensions. Finally, based on my argument, I put forward questions for Protestant reflection about the theology of marriage as an ecumenical issue and the pastoral care of married Christians.

Typical Protestant Theologies of Marriage

In the sixteenth century, Protestant reformers in Europe discussed marriage in the context of a re-thinking of the relationship between faith and works and in reaction to abuses within the European Catholic church. The Protestant Reformers championed marriage over against the presumed superiority of celibacy. Since what God requires is trust in Jesus Christ, the Reformers argued, celibacy can not be a meritorious good work that places celibates on a higher plane of spiritual existence than married Christians. Indeed, the Scriptures testify that God established marriage and

⁴ Thomas P. Doyle, O.P., commentary on Canon 1055 in *The Code of Canon Law: A Text and Commentary*, eds. James A. Coriden, Thomas J. Green and Donald E. Heintschel (New York: Paulist Press, 1985), 740.

family life and pronounced them good. God “established it [marriage] as the first of all institutions, and he created man and woman differently (as is evident) not for lewdness but to be true to each other, be fruitful, beget children, and support and bring them up to the glory of God,” Luther affirmed.⁵ Indeed, marriage “is not an exceptional estate, but the most universal and the noblest, pervading all Christendom and even extending throughout all the world.”⁶ Calvin called the married state “the bond which God has preferred to all others.”⁷

While affirming the divine origin of marriage and its inherent goodness, the Reformers also were virtually unanimous in their refusal to call marriage between Christians a sacrament. Both Calvin⁸ and Luther⁹ explicitly insist that the term sacrament can not be properly applied to marriage. For both reformers, sacraments are comprised of signs tied ineluctably to God’s grace in Jesus Christ. Technically defined, sacraments are instituted by Christ, have a physical element, and are bound to God’s promise of grace. The Reformers understood grace as God’s unmerited forgiveness, the rescue from sin. Marriage does not mediate the forgiveness of sins. Furthermore, the state of marriage clearly existed before the time of Jesus; he did not institute it. Thus, however noble, marriage is not a sacrament. For both Calvin and Luther, the two sacraments of the New Testament are baptism and the Lord’s supper.¹⁰ Indeed, Carlson comments, “this theme was a universal one in Protestantism. No reformed church maintained that marriage was a sacrament.”¹¹

Having defined marriage as something other than a sacrament, theologies of the Protestant Reformation grounded it firmly in God’s

⁵ *Large Catechism in The Book of Concord*, trans. and ed. Theodore G. Tappert (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1959), 393 par.207.

⁶ *ibid*, par. 210.

⁷ Commentary on Genesis ch. 2, *Old Testament Commentaries: Genesis*, v. 1 (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1948), 136.

⁸ For instance, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, Book 4 Ch. 19.34-36. I take all quotations from *Institutes* from John T. McNeill’s edition, trans. Ford Lewis Battles (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1960).

⁹ See his discussion of marriage in *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church (Luther’s Works: An American Edition)*, 93:92-106.

¹⁰ Luther: “There are, strictly speaking, but two sacraments in the church of God—baptism and the bread. For only in these two do we find both the divinely instituted sign and the promise of forgiveness of sins.” *LW* 36: 124. Calvin: “Apart from these two [baptism and the Lord’s Supper], no other sacrament has been instituted by God, so the church of believers ought to recognize no other; for erecting and establishing new sacraments is not a matter of human choice.” *Institutes* Book 4. Ch. 18.19, McNeill ed., 1446.

¹¹ Eric Joseph Carlson, *Marriage and the English Reformation* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1994), 3.

intention for the human family. Marriage is at the heart of family life, and family is one of the fundamental “orders of creation” by which God sustains human society throughout time and space.¹² Thus, the fact that marriage is not a sacrament of the Church does not denigrate the institution. Rather, marriage is a necessary element of the infrastructure of community life. It is part of God’s creative action rather than God’s saving action.

Theological descendants of the Protestant Reformation, both in Europe and in North America, continued to affirm this two-pronged view of marriage. On the one hand, marriage is a holy estate ordained by God. On the other, marriage is not a Christian sacrament and in fact is not particularly Christian. The Westminster Directory of 1645 stated that: “Marriage be no Sacrament, nor peculiar to the Church of God, but common to Mankind, and of publick Interest in every Commonwealth...”¹³ Three hundred years later Emil Brunner wrote this elegant summation:

In Protestantism also the Sacrament belongs, of necessity, to the order of redemption, not to the order of creation, to the Church, and not to Nature as created by God. To make marriage into a sacrament means to connect it with the Church in the way in which Baptism and the Eucharist are connected with the Church, as a sign and a means of communicating the Divine grace of Redemption.¹⁴

The most notable dissenting Protestant voice arguing for the sacramental nature of marriage is Max Thurian in his *Marriage and Celibacy*.¹⁵

Sacramentality: Shifting Definitions

Classic Protestant definitions of what it means for a rite of the Church to be a sacrament have precluded marriage from being called a sacrament. Jesus did not institute it and it does not have to do with the forgiveness of sins.

Recent discussions about sacramental theology make distinctions different from the technical distinctions of the sixteenth century Protestant Reformers. Using these distinctions, Protestant theologians can revisit the

¹² Philip Melancthon, *Loci Communes* (1555), as translated in Clyde L. Manschreck, *Melancthon on Christian Doctrine* (Grand Rapids MI: Baker Book House, 1965), 112.

¹³ “The Directory for the Publick Worship of God,” 1a, in *Documents of the Marriage Liturgy*, eds. Mark Searle and Kenneth W. Stevenson, (Collegeville MN: The Liturgical Press, 1992) 237.

¹⁴ Emil Brunner, *The Divine Imperative*, trans. Olive Wyon (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1947), 649.

¹⁵ Max Thurian. *Marriage and Celibacy* (London: SCM Press, 1959). For instance: “The symbol of marriage is not only a factual preaching of the union of Christ and the Church, but also contains it as a fact” (34).

question of the sacramentality of marriage. One result of employing these newer distinctions is that they open new avenues for exploring possible ecclesiological dimensions of Christian marriage. A second result of using these distinctions is that it offers the opportunity for Protestants to continue discussions with Catholic theologians, whose church recognizes a hierarchy in sacraments so that there is no theological competition or confusion between the key sacraments of Christian initiation and the eucharist on the one hand, and sacraments like marriage and reconciliation on the other. Thus, Catholic theology disagrees methodologically with the position taken by Brunner regarding the connection between the Church and Christian marriage.¹⁶

Protestant theology can faithfully employ newer language about sacramentality under three conditions. First, all language about sacramentality must continue to recognize the centrality for the life of the Church of the two great sacraments of baptism and eucharist understood as sacraments that mediate the forgiveness of sins. Second, discussion about sacramental rites must not in any way diminish what Reformation Christianity affirms about the importance and goodness of marriage. Finally, language about sacramentality must be consistent with the affirmation that no human work or state (such as celibacy for religious reasons, the vocation of marriage, or ordination to the ministry of Word and Sacrament) earns merit in God's sight or diminishes the sufficiency of the atonement of Jesus Christ.

Methodist liturgical historian James F. White has written extensively on sacraments. He suggests that God acts in sacraments and communicates God's self as love made visible. "In the sacraments, God continues in present visibility what God has already done in self giving in the historical visibility of Jesus Christ."¹⁷ God works this communication through tangible media and with audible sounds. Sacraments are visible words (Augustine) in that they are embodied with gesture and physical matter. Sacraments are sign-acts. There can be no sacraments without the God who graciously communicates with us in the Church. Sacraments do not exist independently of the Church that lives by God's love. White recognizes three classes of sacraments: dominical, apostolic, and natural.¹⁸ The dominical sacraments (baptism, eucharist) were instituted by Christ. Apostolic sacraments (reconciliation, healing, and ordination) are "cases of

¹⁶ Since the Council of Trent, Catholic theology has affirmed that the seven sacraments have varying significance when compared with one another. See Y.-M. Congar, "The Notion of 'Major' or 'Principal' Sacraments," *Concilium* No. 31 (1968): 21-32.

¹⁷ James F. White, *Introduction to Christian Worship*, rev. ed. (Nashville: Abingdon, 1990), 189 (paraphrasing Leo the Great).

¹⁸ James F. White, *Sacraments as God's Self Giving: Sacramental Practice and Faith* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1983), 72.

apostolic practice continuing the intentions and actions of Jesus.”¹⁹ Natural sacraments (marriage and burial) are rites tied to significant life passages whose meaning has been transformed into sacraments for Christians.

Obviously, White’s definition of sacrament is broader than that of classic Protestant theology in several ways. First, he does not use dominical institution as a requirement for a rite to be called a sacrament. Second, he situates sacramental sign-acts firmly in the Christian worshipping community as human activities that share common human dynamics of ritual action. Finally, for White the primary category for understanding the benefit of a sacrament is not divine forgiveness, as it was for the Reformers, but divine presence. God’s presence in sacraments suggests elements of closeness, companionship and nurture that are not accentuated by the language of forgiveness, the rescue from sin. Baptism, for instance, washes away sin. It also puts the baptized into a new relationship with God and births a new Christian into God’s family. Holy Communion, similarly, mediates the benefits of Christ’s sacrifice on the cross and thus communicates forgiveness. But the eucharist also mediates the presence of the resurrected Christ to believers. Thus, the language of presence is consistent with biblical clues about the meaning of the dominical sacraments. If so, it may also be appropriate when discussing Christian marriage.

White’s definition and schema are not free of problems. For instance, he does not respond to many Reformed arguments that suggest that a category like “ordinance” may be more appropriate to describe Christian marriage. For purposes of this discussion, however, White’s definition represents a non-polemical framework to discuss possible sacramental and ecclesiological dimensions of marriage. I take it as a given that Protestants are less concerned about whether or not a rite is canonically listed as a sacrament than they are concerned to explore and reflect on the theological meanings of Christian marriage.²⁰ White’s definition passes the three tests needed for Protestant theology to employ such broad language about sacramentality. First, there is nothing in White’s definition that requires one to assert that all sacraments in the Church are equally necessary for salvation or equally important in the nurturing of faith. The definition does not denigrate baptism and the

¹⁹ *Sacraments*, 73.

²⁰ Calvin, for instance, recognized that one may legitimately define one’s terms in a technical sense. “I am quite aware that Christians are lords both of words and of all things, and can thereby apply words to things as they choose, provided a pious sense be kept....” *Institutes* Book 4 Ch. 19.1, McNeill ed., 1449. He goes on to indicate that he thinks the word sacrament is being used wrongly when applied to the other five of the traditional seven sacraments.

eucharist as sacraments that communicate forgiveness. Second, his definition does not mean that marriage is a lesser state than celibacy. Finally his definition does not conflict with the key Reformation assertions about the sufficiency of Jesus Christ and the deficiency of human merits. Christian marriage may be sacramental, but it most certainly is not a good work offered to God.

Does Christian Marriage Have Sacramental Dimensions?

If one operates with White's definition, it becomes possible to ask to what extent, if any, Protestants can affirm that there is anything sacramentally significant about Christian marriage. To pose the question more pointedly: in Christian marriage is God at work communicating divine love? In this section I argue that Protestant theologians can respond positively to this question. White contends: "Christian marriage [is] a covenant in which God acts as both witness and guarantor. It is an act performed within a community of faith which, in the newer rites, promises to support and uphold the couple."²¹

God uses the married state as the vehicle through which partners grow psychologically and spiritually, as well as in service to others. Through marriage persons have children and form their faith in Christ. God's grace is active in all of these activities. The blessing that God gives to marriage, then, is not a general sort of approval of the principle of marriage, but actual gifts of grace bestowed on specific Christian families, grace that empowers persons to be faithful to the tasks that pertain to married life through good times and bad.

Christian marriage, then, exists because God is actively at work communicating divine love. The fact that many of the same sociological and psychological dynamics present in Christian marriage are also present in other marriages does not diminish the sacramentality of Christian marriage, any more than the existence of meal rituals in other religions diminishes the sacramentality of the meal ritual that is the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Thus, there is an aptness in recognizing marriage between Christians as a natural sacrament.

Does Christian Marriage Have Ecclesial Dimensions?

In Christian marriage is there, in any theological sense, a pointing towards the mystery of the love between Jesus Christ and the Church? The *locus classicus* for this contention is Ephesians ch. 5, where the author addresses the issue of the proper relationship between Christian wives and husbands. Invoking the example of Christ, who gave his life for the sake of the church, the author concludes by writing: "For this reason a man will

²¹ *Sacraments*, 87.

leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and the two will become one flesh. This is a profound mystery--but I am talking about Christ and the church (Eph. 5:31-32, New International Version).” This text is the origin of using the term *sacramentum* (the Vulgate translation of the Greek *mysterion*, mystery) by Latin-speaking thinkers in the West.²² Christian liturgies of marriage allude to this text in prayers from the time of the Gregorian Sacramentary (sixth century).²³ The history of interpretation of this passage from the sixteenth century until the twentieth has lined up almost uniformly along confessional lines, with Catholic interpreters understanding the text to suggest a sacramental or iconic function for Christian marriage (that is, the lives of married Christians do serve as a marker pointing to the love between Christ and the Church), and Protestants asserting that this sort of interpretation misses the mark.²⁴

Richard Hays points to other biblical texts which also should be given weight in constructing a Christian doctrine of marriage. The Hebrew Bible speaks of the relationship between Yahweh and Israel in matrimonial terms. The symbolic plot of the Book of Hosea depicts God as a spouse who is faithful even in instances when God’s partner breaks faith. (See also the oracle of Malachi 2:14ff.) In the Book of Revelation, the Christian community is depicted as the bride of Jesus Christ (chs. 19, 22). Thus, marriage is a “figurative sign” for the eschatological fulfillment God intends. Hays suggests that these passages create a symbolic paradigm for Christian marriage that is useful in thinking through the diverse and sometimes harsh sayings of Jesus about marriage and divorce.²⁵

In the final analysis, exegesis strictly speaking will not be the only factor in one’s appropriation of the Ephesians text. To say, as Catholic

²² Augustine: “Sacrament [sacramentum] means that the marriage bond is not to be broken, and that if one partner in a marriage should be abandoned by the other, neither may enter a new marriage even for the sake of having children.” from *The Literal Meaning of Genesis Book 9 Ch. 7*, trans. John Hammond Taylor, Newman Press, 1982 vol. 2, 78. Because of this usage, Catholic discussion of marriage as a sacrament has been ineluctably bound to the inherent indissolubility of sacramental Christian marriage.

²³ According to Kenneth Stevenson, *Nuptial Blessing: A Study of Christian Marriage Rites* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1983), this is the first recorded instance of a reference to this Scripture passage in a surviving liturgical text (41).

²⁴ For a recent discussion of the history of interpretation of this passage, see Rudolf Schnackenburg, *Ephesians: A Commentary*, trans. Helen Heron (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1991), 331-337.

²⁵ Richard B. Hays, “Lecture Four: Divorce and Marriage: Making the Love of God Visible,” *Community, Cross, New Creation: New Testament Ethics*, 1995 Currie Lectures at Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin TX. I am indebted to Hays for so clearly articulating how these passages can helpfully shape a Christian notion of marriage. About the Ephesians passage, Hays said: “This Christ/Church typology presents an extraordinarily high standard for marriage.”

theology does, that marriage between Christians points in some technically sacramental way to the relationship between Jesus Christ and the Church goes beyond what is stated in the text. In the passage, the author of Ephesians is discussing the life of Christian families, not writing a treatise on sacraments. To say, as much Protestant theology does, that this text paints no special vision for Christian marriage—or that this vision has no ecclesial component—also makes assertions that go beyond what this text says. Schnackenburg rightly notes of Trent and the Protestant Reformers: “Deep-lying differences are apparent in the understanding of Sacrament and grace” in their interpretation of this text.²⁶

If the question of Christian marriage’s possible ecclesial dimensions can not be answered directly by exegesis, the Whitean perspective supports the notion that Christian marriage is inherently churchly. A Christian marriage “is an act performed within a community of faith,” and its meaning should not to be confused with the meaning marriage between non-Christians may have.²⁷ Not all persons entering into marriage assent to the traditional Christian view that in Christian marriage two persons commit themselves to a lifelong relationship of love, work, and faithfulness through thick and thin. As a pastor, I’ve spoken with more than one couple in pre-marriage counseling whose understanding of marriages included the notion that, if things get too bad, they could “always get a divorce.” The Christian tradition, as I understand it, views divorce as a symptom of sin or a tragedy, not as a laudable option. The pertinent point is that the Christian community structures its understanding of marriage in response to the God revealed most fully in Jesus Christ. It affirms that Christian marriage entails intimacy and commitment that is Christ-like, regardless of any other views about marriage and family life.

The Language of Mysterion in Protestant Marriage Liturgy

Some Protestant marriage liturgies also suggest that Christian marriage should follow a pattern that iconically points to the relationship between Christ and the Church. The examples come from Luther and the Scottish Reformed. Luther’s Order of Marriage for Common Pastors (1529) concludes with a prayer that says in part: “O God, who ... has typified therein [the married estate] the sacramental union of thy dear Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the church, his bride...”²⁸ Obviously, Luther employs here Ephesians language about mysterion in a way that draws an

²⁶ Schnackenburg, 336.

²⁷ *Sacraments*, 87.

²⁸ Text in *LW* 53:110-115, trans. Paul Zeller Strodach, rev. Ulrich S. Leupold. The quotation is *LW* 53: 115. According to Stevenson, this prayer is Luther’s own composition. *Nuptial Blessing*, 249 note 5.

analogy between the Church as bride and Christ as groom on the one hand, and particular Christian brides and grooms on the other.

The Reformed tradition in Scotland has a long tradition of using Ephesians' mysterion language in its marriage liturgies. In John Knox's marriage rite (1564), the exhortation reminds the congregation that "the honorable estate of Matrimony... was instituted and auctorised by God hym selff in Paradise" and that it "signifyinge also unto us the mysticall union that is betwixt Christe and his Churche."²⁹ Following Knox, Scottish Reformed marriage liturgies directly allude to the Ephesians text through the 1952 printing of the Book of Common Order.³⁰ Marriage is "consecrated as signifying the mystical union between Christ and His Church."

The use of the Ephesians analogy of Christ and Bride in marriage liturgies suggests that Reformed Christians see no danger in ascribing an iconic function to Christian marriage. Indeed, a renewed emphasis on marriage as a significant pointer to the mutual love between Christ and the Church is a re-appropriation of at least some strains of Protestant liturgical theology.

Open Questions

If the argument that Christian marriages should serve as icons pointing to "the sacramental union of thy dear Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the church, his bride "is convincing, it poses questions for Protestant practice. In the last section of this paper, I pose two such questions. The first is important for ecumenical dialogues. A 1990 statement from the Australian Roman Catholic-Uniting Church Dialogue Group stated: "Despite changes in the form and substance of marriage since biblical times, we are convinced that faith in God opens up the deepest meanings of marriage, making it graced and sacramental."³¹ Can Protestant theologians and churches agree with this position? If Protestant churches can make such an assertion in good conscience, the common ground for further discussions between Catholic and Protestant theologians about marriage increases rather dramatically. In the Catholic Church's view, the sacramentality of Christian marriage does not depend on mutual recognition of ordained ministries or formal agreement on divisive doctrinal issues. The couple itself are the ministers of the sacrament; clerics are

²⁹ "The Forme of Marriage" in *Documents*, 228.

³⁰ See, for instance, *Book of Common Order of the Church of Scotland of 1940* (Oxford University Press, 1940, p. 154) and its 1952 printing, also p. 154.

³¹ "The spouses are both the ministers and recipients of the sacrament." Doyle, commentary on Canon 1063 in *The Code of Canon Law*, 749.

merely witnesses.³² Thus, Christian marriage should become a bridge towards greater unity with Protestant churches.³³

The second question is important without explicit reference to Catholic-Protestant relations. If Christian marriage does indeed have sacramental and ecclesial dimensions, how should Protestant pastoral care of engaged, married, and divorced persons change? I suggest that the ordering of pastoral care for Christians who participate in the natural sacrament of marriage should not be left entirely to the personal preferences of individual pastors, who possess different degrees of interest and skill in such ministry or to the customs of each local congregation. A couple preparing for their wedding in one Protestant congregation may meet with the pastor only once to discuss details for the service. A couple of the same denomination preparing for marriage in a neighboring congregation may be required to go on a retreat, read materials about the meaning of Christian marriage, or take psychological tests before they are married. Is the first couple's marriage less significant than the second's? In mobile North American society, do not all Christian churches have a clear stake in sound pastoral care of married persons? Severe problems in marriages between Christians, divorce and remarriage are problematic for two reasons. First, there is human pain in troubled marriages that sometimes leads to divorce. Christians rightly expect competent pastoral care (including referrals to marriage counselors) from their ministers and priests.

Secondly, the churches have a serious stake in ministering to married Christians because the break up of a marriage means the failure of an icon to endure in its iconic function.³⁴ When Christians end a marriage, they are not living unto death a covenant of mutual love and fidelity. They are not pointing to the unbreakable relationship of love that Christians believe exists between the Church and its Lord. (I recognize

³² Roman-Catholic-Uniting Church Dialogue Group Statement "Towards Agreement on Marriage," *Pacifica* vol. 3 (1990): 129. The group's participants are Catholics and members of the Uniting Church (Australia). The group acknowledges that its reflections have no official standing in their respective churches.

³³ I have argued elsewhere that this is especially true in the case of "mixed" marriages between non-Catholics and Catholics. See "Ecclesiology, Marriage and Historical Consciousness: The Domestic Church as an Ecumenical Opportunity," *New Theology Review* vol. 8 no. 1 (February 1995):58-68.

³⁴ This factor is paramount in the Catholic practice of scrutinizing the marriages of divorced Christians through formal marriage tribunals to ascertain if, in fact, a technically sacramental marriage existed. This is not the place to discuss whether marriage tribunals serve a legitimate pastoral function in the Catholic Church. I do not suggest that adopting my proposal should lead Protestant churches to create structures similar to diocesan tribunals. I am in favor of judicatories from different denominations working towards common pre-marriage preparation requirements

that there are many instances in which partners in a marriage should not stay together, such as cases of physical abuse.) Pastoral care of Christians who marry (and divorce) is an issue for theology and for the churches as ecclesial bodies, not simply a matter for individual couples, congregations, or ministers. Renewed appreciation of Christian marriage as a natural sacrament pointing to the enduring love between Jesus Christ and the Church should move Protestant churches to reform pastoral care.

Conclusion

I have argued that the use of White's notion of sacramentality does not violate key Protestant doctrines about the centrality of the dominical sacraments of baptism and eucharist, the respect due marriage, or works righteousness. I have further argued that, when applied to Christian marriage, a notion of sacramentality that affirms divine self giving is appropriate for marriage and is consistent with Ephesians' reference to the great mystery. Taking the sacramental and ecclesial dimensions of Christian marriage seriously will aid Protestant reflection on marriage, pastoral care of married persons, and aid ecumenical convergence on the meaning of Christian marriage.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS



ATLA Guidelines on Terms of Employment for Theological Librarians

Facilitator: Linda Corman (Trinity College, Toronto)

Discussion at the roundtable on ATLA's proposed guidelines on "Terms of Employment for Theological Librarians" (published in ATLA Newsletter v.42, no.3) diverged widely. On the one hand, there was a spirited defense of the principle that all professional librarians in theological schools should be accorded faculty status (or a reasonable equivalent). On the other hand, some expressed practical reservations about the real costs of according benefits such as research leave to librarians, and in turn requiring service on faculty committees and in other capacities outside the library.

On the issue of faculty status (which proved to be the only controversial element of the document, with points related to equitable employment practices, due process, and the like receiving general approval), there was no consensus. The following observations, however, can be stated. (1) The use of the term "library faculty" was thought confusing by some, who preferred "professional librarians." (2) The failure to distinguish between the chief library administrator and other professional librarians in regard to faculty or academic status was regarded by some as inappropriate when viewed in the context of actual responsibilities, realistic staffing needs of the institution, and reasonable criteria for measuring individual performance. The possibility that the guidelines might specify minimum standards rather than the ideal, recognizing that librarians work at a professional level distinct from support staff, but stopping short of recommending faculty or academic status, was considered. It was also acknowledged, however, that different goals for the document determined the perceptions of its value, and that it might well be impossible to find the language to articulate usefully a position embracing the seemingly contradictory positions that were finally espoused in our discussion.

Binding and Repairing Library Materials

Facilitator: John Thompson (The United Library)

Eleven librarians, mostly from libraries with small or almost no book repair staff, attended the roundtable. John Thompson distributed copies of a book repair manual developed by the staff of Northwestern University Library. Samples of books that had received various treatments were passed around and discussed. The most interest was generated by a

technique called “reinforce covers” that is used to strengthen the hinge and covers of paperback books. Phase boxes (otherwise known as “rare book enclosures”) are also very helpful for materials that are too brittle or worn for other treatments. John indicated that some materials commonly available from library suppliers, such as book tape and hot melt glues, are generally felt to be more harmful to books than helpful. Rather than using book tape, for example, it is possible to train student workers to repair broken spines using traditional book cloth—a process that yields a much more durable binding.

Relations with library binders were also considered. Visiting one’s library binder is highly recommended, as it helps to understand the treatments for various types of materials. Librarians are also encouraged to learn the language used by their binder, especially for procedures like “double fan adhesive” bindings and sewing through the fold on periodical volumes (like Christianity Today) that are issued in single signatures. The use of oversewing, which used to be the most common procedure employed by library binders, is now generally discouraged.

Librarians responsible for book repair are strongly encouraged to develop a relationship with regional universities or other institutions that have a more extensive mending operation. It’s possible to learn about new techniques and suppliers as well as to get advice about how to treat particularly difficult repair problems. A healthy library collection should be heavily used and occasionally in need of repair. We librarians are responsible to see that the methods used extend, instead of shorten, the life of the book!

Copyright Issues in an Electronic Age

Facilitator: Roger Loyd (Duke University Divinity School)

The copyright round table focused on copyright provisions for “fair use” by members of academic institutions, especially as they interact with their libraries. Provisions of the current law and their applications to the computerized forms of interaction became a main topic of discussion, especially as used at Duke and elsewhere in electronic reserves systems. The proposal by Jerry Campbell to rethink the concept of copyright was also discussed by the group, which contained representatives of publishing houses as well as seminary librarians.

Getting Your Institution Networked

Facilitator: David Roebuck (Pentecostal Resource Center)

The discussion included a wide variety of topics from participants who were at very different stages in the development of their library and/or institutional local area networks. One broad area included the planning and development of a network: how to get the administration interested, how to secure funding, and what role the library should play in a campus-wide network. Another broad area was the more practical side: who should supervise and maintain the network, whether CD-ROMs as well as the online catalog should be on the network, costs, level of equipment needed, modem access, and copyright issues. This is probably a topic that will need to be addressed in this or some other format in future ATLA conferences.

Librarians and Faculty Status

Facilitator: Sharon Taylor (Andover Newton Theological School)

A small but diverse group raised several questions including the relevance of faculty status, who on the library staff should get faculty status, and the benefits and the true costs to the institution of granting faculty status. Ann Kemper (Lancaster Theological Seminary) and Steve Crocco (Pittsburgh Theological Seminary) shared the results of their recently published articles on the subject. The round table ended with a lively discussion on the role of self-perception and identification with the scholarly task of the institution and the effect this might have on one's status.

Libraries and Space Needs

Facilitator: James Pakala (Covenant Theological Seminary)

De-acquisition was the first topic addressed. The group discussed criteria for weeding such as physical condition, number of uses, most recent use, presence of features like indexes/footnotes, number of copies owned, availability elsewhere, ongoing availability (e.g., microform archives), and the ongoing appropriateness of a given title for the collection. The related discussion embraced collection purposes, constituencies served, faculty input, local and wider resource sharing commitments, and the use of guides, lists, and reviews in the weeding process.

Space and preservation concerns dovetailed at some points. In particular, participants expressed interest in a new, complete catalog of

ATLA microform titles. Other emerging technologies also were seen as addressing both preservation and space needs.

Other issues we discussed were compact shelving, offsite storage, and collection reconfiguration (e.g. compactly segregating defunct serials, tightly utilizing all ranges with low-use/low-growth classifications, and establishing a “stacks reference” section for things like bio-bibliographies and non-English language reference sets). The discussion also turned to the increasing need for our libraries to provide additional space for handicapped access, for meetings, and for bibliographic instruction using projection screens and computers.

Library Instruction in a Changing Electronic Environment

Facilitators: Evelyn Collins (University of St. Michael’s College)
Kirk Moll (St. Olaf College Library)
Roberta Schaafsma (Duke University Divinity School)

There were three tables with a total of 27 person engaged in discussions on library instruction. Participants described how electronic resources are being integrated into bibliographic instruction in their current situations, and what the possibilities were for the future. Concerns were expressed about institutional space and equipment needs as well as the best ways to create a safe environment to help bring faculty up-to-date with electronic resources.

Library Security Issues

Facilitator: Alva Caldwell (The United Library)

A recommended source for addressing security issues in libraries is *Be Prepared: Security and Your Library* (ALA Video Library Network, 1994. \$130, 30 minutes). The video addresses six issues: 1. have an enforceable behavior policy that is publicly posted; 2. how to approach unruly patrons; 3. personal safety; 4. management support; 5. inventory control; and 6. internal theft. Issues raised by participants included: the use of electronic gates; the use of students to check patrons at the door; evaluating the need for and cost of an electronic security system; and balancing a sound security policy with a user-friendly environment.

Managing Pamphlet Collections

Facilitator: Martha Smalley (Yale Divinity School Library)

A document on “The Treatment of Pamphlet Material at the Yale Divinity School Library” was read and discussed. The pros and cons of “archival” treatment of pamphlets were considered. The round table agreed that libraries need to define the scope of their pamphlet collections more precisely. ATLA libraries should also cooperate by sending other libraries pamphlets that might be more appropriate to their collections. A related recommendation was that someone should compile and distribute a list of the subject areas/denominational/regional specialties that are represented in the pamphlet collections held in ATLA member libraries. (E.g., Yale Divinity collects pamphlets on missions, New England churches, Congregationalism, war and peace issues, etc.)

Online Circulation Systems

Facilitator: Bruce Eldevik (Luther Seminary)

Of the seven participants, two were currently working with an automated system, while the rest were in various stages of pre-automation planning. Much of the discussion centered around issues related to barcoding, from the use of smart or dumb barcodes and their placement, to organizing workflow. The advantage of having a highly organized person in charge of the process was noted. Switching to an automated system provides the opportunity to rethink the entire range of circulation policies and procedures. Some things may not change, others may be altered completely. Reallocation of personnel is a possibility.

Overseas Librarians

Facilitator: John Bollier (ATLA Director of Development)

The discussion among the thirteen participants included the following issues: finding appointments and financial support for overseas service through individual contacts or mission boards, volunteer service as a student, a retiree, or the spouse of someone serving overseas, ATLA serving as a clearinghouse for arranging international service and also cooperating with the Association of Christian Librarians in this matter, the problems and challenges of working in libraries in other cultures, and the support that ATLA member libraries could provide by sending duplicate or superseded works to libraries overseas. Concerning this last issue, such an arrangement was worked out at the table between the directors of an American and an overseas library.

Serials Management

Facilitators: Cynthia Runyon (Emory University)
Ellen Frost (Southern Methodist University)

Five librarians who are either in the process of automating or in the process of changing systems met and discussed problems in the automated environment. Prediction patterns for automated claiming and check-in were determined to be a major problem in the field of religion, due to irregular publishing schedules (especially for Third World publications). The group is looking forward to electronic interaction with vendors for ordering, claiming, and obtaining publication information.

DENOMINATIONAL MEETINGS



Anglican Librarians

Contact Person: Newland Smith
Address: 2122 Sheridan Road
Evanston, IL 60201
Telephone: (708) 866-3898
FAX: (708) 328-9624

Thirteen librarians representing ten institutions met on Thursday afternoon, 15 June 1995 at the Vanderbilt University Divinity School. Mitzi Jarrett Budde was thanked for her oversight of the successful filming of the *Southern Churchman* and Andrew Kadel was recognized for the publication of his annotated bibliography, *Matrology*. Discussion included retrospective conversion projects, the need for a list of out-of-print Anglican book dealers, the growing responsibility of several Episcopal seminaries to house and maintain local diocesan archival collections, and the need to film a number of Anglican newspapers, e.g., *Church of England Newspaper* and the *Church of Ireland Gazette*. It was agreed to invite Mark Duffy to our next meeting in Denver.

Baptist Librarians

Contact Person: Diana Yount
Address: Franklin Trask Library
Andover Newton Theological School
169 Herrick Road
Newton Centre, MA 02159
Telephone: (617) 964-1100, ext. 252
FAX: (617) 965-9756
E:mail: traskl@harvard.harvard.edu

The Baptist Librarians' Group enjoyed the hospitality of staff at the Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives and the Dargin Carver Research Library of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. After reviewing current news from our various institutions, we visited both libraries. Thanks to our hosts Elaine Bryant, Howard Gallimore, Ray Minardi, and Bill Summers for providing refreshments and tours. No new business was introduced. Diana Yount agreed to continue as convener of the group.

Catholic Librarians

Contact Person: Alan Krieger
University of Notre Dame
210 Hesburgh Library
Notre Dame, IN 46556
Phone: (219) 361-6663
FAX: (219) 631-6772

Eighteen librarians attended this meeting and many asked to be included in the distribution of acquisitions lists. Following his welcome and opening remarks, the Chair reported that he and Lorena Boylan are sitting on the Board of Directors of the American Theological Library Association (ATLA). Both members communicated information about budgetary and technological concerns of the Board that would affect the general membership and users.

Those present discussed their experiences with a variety of online cataloguing systems and CD-ROMs. All look forward to the availability through ATLA of disks for the *Catholic Periodical and Literature Index*, *Elenchus Bibliographicus* and the *Old Testament Abstracts*. According to ATLA personnel present, these CD-ROMs will appear at varying dates. Members requested that the ATLA programs adopt Catholic subject headings and name authorities and that entries of religious congregations be included.

Presented with the possibility of a node at, for instance, Vanderbilt University, through which ATLA librarians might network, browse, find resources, link with other catalogues, share programs, offer files and texts, or act as servers, members called for a list of reliable and helpful databases and more universal resource locators such as the Catholic Resource Network (CRNET). The popularity of First Serve and Silver Platter, the librarians said, stem from the provision of power and ease of searching. Librarians discussed the problems raised by networking disk players and online catalogues: wiring, equipment, systems personnel and budgets, to name a few.

Librarians in Catholic institutions voiced the need to consider that not all institutions or geographic areas have the ability to participate in the electronic library world. Some members of this group maintain card catalogues and are not operating electronically. Some foreign libraries are capable of accessing the electronic world but are not yet producers of information. Desirable for all are distance education, document delivery, cataloguing standards and internet organization. The ethical question of the "haves and have-nots" was raised on behalf of the home and foreign libraries. Librarians associated with Catholic institutions and ATLA expressed a desire to assist in rectifying this situation.

Lutheran Librarians

Contact Person: Richard H Mintel
Address: Trinity Lutheran Seminary
2199 East Main Street
Columbus, OH 43209-2334

Telephone: (614) 235-4169
FAX: (614) 238-0263

Eighteen persons representing thirteen seminaries attended the Lutheran denominational meeting at ATLA's annual conference in Nashville. Reports of institutional concerns were shared. It was noted that the Lutheran Bibliography and Lutheran Periodicals projects were on hold during the past year due to time constraints. Lutheran International Library Assistance Project reported that during the five years of its existence, over 25,000 good used theology texts have been sent to 27 different Lutheran seminaries in the developing world. Questions about what kinds of materials to donate should be directed to Luther Seminary Library, St. Paul, Minnesota at 612-641-3224.

Methodist Librarians

Contact Person: Myra Siegenthaler
Boston University School of Theology
745 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA 02215
Phone: (617) 353-3070
E-mail: myrasieg@acs.bu.edu

The Methodist Librarians' Fellowship (MLF) met on June 15, 1995 at the headquarters of the Board of Disciples of the United Methodist Church and the home of the Upper Room in Nashville, Tennessee. After a presentation in the Upper Room chapel and a tour of the museum, the meeting was called to order by President William C. Miller. Thirty-two members attended the meeting.

At the president's request, Al Caldwell provided an update on the organization's application for incorporation as a not-for-profit corporation in the state of Illinois. He reported that the process is nearly complete, pending receipt of confirmation from the IRS about non-profit status. Page Thomas then made a presentation on the status of the project to identify and compile a union list of Methodist conference journals. Because we do not always know what our sister seminaries are doing to preserve and

organize their holdings of regional conference journals, we can make the mistake of duplicating their efforts. Mr. Thomas encouraged every institution to provide him with information on their holdings, particularly those journals which have been microfilmed. He has provided simple forms for reporting this information. V. Hotchkiss proposed the motion "that the members of the Methodist Librarians' Fellowship make a formal commitment to provide information to Mr. Thomas about the microfilm holdings of conference journals in our libraries by April 1996, using the forms prepared by Mr. Thomas." The motion was seconded by P. Graham and passed unanimously.

P. Graham asked the group if anyone had taken responsibility for collecting materials from "The Confessing Movement," since it is clearly having some impact on the church. The need was generally acknowledged by the group.

The Secretary/Treasurer Valerie R. Hotchkiss presented the 1994-95 fiscal report. Total income in that year (from dues and interest) was \$162.83. As of this meeting, MLF funds total \$3822.60. The \$500 grant awarded to David Bundy at last year's meeting has not yet been disbursed, but Mr. Bundy intends to use the funds in the coming year to support his work with Methodist archives in Scandinavia. The group agreed to grant the \$500 award at the end of the year, with the understanding that "the funds are to be disbursed upon receipt of the provisional checklist at the 1996 ATLA meeting."

Elections of Officers took place in an expeditious manner, with Ellen Frost of Bridwell Library elected Secretary/Treasurer and Valerie Hotchkiss elected Vice President/President Elect, both by acclamation. President Miller also acknowledged the new president, Myra Siegenthaler of Boston University School of Theology.

During an open session for the sharing of information, K. Rowe announced the publication of a General Guide to the Records of the National Archives; W. Kostlevy said a word about his recent book on the Holiness Movement and distributed the publication notice; and R. Lewis discussed two new initiatives of the United Methodist Publishing House: 1) on-demand publishing of out-of-print materials and 2) Compuserv online connection to Cokesbury. R. Loyd questioned the collection of dues and growing reserves in the MLF bank account. R. Lewis, P. Graham, V. Hotchkiss, and others argued against the cessation of dues and for the strengthening of the MLF account on the grounds that funds may be needed for special projects or for proposals to grant-issuing bodies that require "matching funds." P. Graham suggested, however, that a strategic plan for such projects should be drafted. There was general agreement on this.

President Miller thanked the group and adjourned the meeting at ca. 5:30. Most of the members shared a meal together after the meeting.

Respectfully submitted by
Valerie R. Hotchkiss, Secretary/Treasurer

Orthodox Librarians

Contact Person: Fr. George Papademetriou
Address: Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology
50 Goddard Avenue
Brookline, MA 02146
Telephone: 617-731-3500, ext. 243
617-232-7450 (fax)

Fr. George Papademetriou opened the meeting with a prayer by St. Gregory the Theologian, who became Patriarch of Constantinople in 379 and was largely responsible for restoring Orthodoxy to that city which had turned toward Arianism. Fr. George suggested that St. Gregory the Theologian could serve as a worthy standard-bearer for Orthodox librarians, who are expected to try to steer people in the right direction.

Fr. George reported that plans are underway for a new library building at Holy Cross; which should be complete by 1997. They are converting their records using OCLC Microcon, and hope to install an automated system there. Andrew Sopko from Kenrick-Glennon Seminary in St. Louis reported that retrospective conversion is underway at his library. He also continues to teach classes on Orthodox theology in the seminary, and to work on a book that he is writing. John Thompson from the United Library discussed his impending move to Trinity Evangelical Divinity School and his transition to part-time work. Steve Walker reported on his situation at Harvard Divinity School Library. On all fronts there seems to be an increasing interest in Orthodoxy.

Fr. George also shared some news from his travels during the past year. In September 1994 he attended a conference on dialogue between Moslems and Christians in Athens. Twenty Christian and twenty Moslem scholars worked on the issue, "How can Christians and Moslems have a peaceful coexistence?" Then in October he went to Budapest for a conference on Jews and Judaism in relation to Christianity, sponsored by the World Council of Churches. Fr. George also edited the latest volume of the Greek Orthodox Theological Review, which is the proceedings of a conference on St. Gregory the Theologian.

It was suggested that perhaps starting in Denver the Orthodox librarians may want to try to meet together for morning prayer during the ATLA conference.

John Thompson

United Church of Christ Librarians

Contact Person: Richard R. Berg
Director of Library Services
Philip Schaff Library
Lancaster Theological Seminary
555 West James St.
Lancaster, PA 17603

Telephone: (717) 393-0654
FAX: (717) 393-4254

The United Church of Christ librarians were hosted by the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) librarians at the Disciples of Christ Historical Society building just off the Vanderbilt University campus. After sharing some light refreshments, those assembled were treated to a short history of the Historical Society building and a tour of the collections. Both groups then met separately to attend to their various business tasks. The UCC librarians again discussed microfilming denominational serials realizing that outside funding will be necessary. Dick Berg distributed a preliminary list of serials of the Reformed Church in the United States and asked those present to take the list, mark their library's holdings on it and return it to him. He will continue to revise the list and act as a clearing house for compiling lists and holdings of Reformed Church in United States and Evangelical and Reformed Church serials. Paul Stuehrenberg discussed the sermons preservation and publication in electronic form project which is in the early stages of development. Norm Anderson discussed a project of putting early colonial documents on the Internet. These would include items of interest to church historians and items related particularly to Congregationalism. Those in attendance included: Norm Anderson, Dick Berg, Jeff Brigham, Roy Day, and Paul Stuehrenberg.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN LIBRARIANS' MEETING

Eleven members attended the luncheon meeting, informally convened by Linda Corman. All agreed to renew efforts to collect a list of titles of Canadian theological journals to be submitted to ATLA for possible inclusion in the *Religion Index One*.

Ivan Gaetz will gather e-mail addresses for the purpose of creating a Canadian theological librarians' list, which will probably be mounted at the University of Toronto.

Next year in Denver, ATLA and ATS (Association of Theological Schools which is the accrediting agency for many ATLA schools) will meet simultaneously. Canadian librarians expressed a strong desire for joint meetings in order to become acquainted, to share research interests, and to provide an opportunity to demonstrate the electronic library to faculty. Mutual interests will be served and cooperation promoted by the President of ATLA and the Chair of the ATS Committee on Technology and Library Resources, both of which are in Canadian institutions.

Louise Girard agreed to convene next year's meeting and investigate the possibility of including Canadians attending the ATS conference. Possible items for next year's program were suggested.

Evelyn Collins, Recorder

MEMORIAL TRIBUTES



**Grace Newell Teague
(1904–1994)**

by

Dorothy Ruth Parks (Vanderbilt University)

During the annual meeting of the American Theological Library Association in 1994, a great friend of Vanderbilt Divinity Library, and the Divinity School, died. Grace Newell Teague devoted thirty-five years (1937 – 1972) of love and careful, painstaking work to the library, and by extension, to the faculty and students. During this longest career in the history of the Divinity Library, Grace's name came to be associated with the Kesler Circulating Library for Rural Ministers. Additionally, she was director of the library from 1937 through 1948, and during interim times between directors for the years that followed. She constructed the card catalog and maintained it for most of her career; likewise, the serial record bore her mark until it gave way to automation.

Grace Newell Teague was born near Pontotoc, Mississippi, and spent her early years on the family farm. Grace attended the University of Mississippi and taught school for a couple of years before coming to Peabody College where she earned an MLS in 1931. She came to the School of Religion Library in 1937, and in 1939 started cataloging the collection before moving it to the new Joint University Libraries building. Grace took over the reigns of the Circulating Library for Rural Ministers from Professor John Louis Kesler, who had secured a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the purpose of providing library mail services for rural ministers. During the first nine years, 87,539 volumes circulated to 3,767 members in 34 states. In 1945, Kesler left an endowment for the mail service, and it was renamed the Kesler Circulating Library for Rural Ministers. Grace's leadership in this service continued to her retirement in 1972.

Grace was a charter member of the American Theological Library Association, and ushered into the Association a number of religion students who had worked under her tutelage while pursuing the MLS at Peabody. Never known for much speaking and writing, she assumed a quieter role; for example, from the first meeting in Louisville, she and Elizabeth Royer (Emory) began an exchange of duplicate materials, pre-dating the more formal duplicate exchange program set up by the Association some time later.

Upon her retirement, Grace continued to be active as a Friend of the Divinity Library and the Divinity School. As an ultimate gift, she left in trust the extraordinary stone house which she and her husband designed

and built. The proceeds are designated to an endowment for operating expenses at the Divinity Library at Vanderbilt University.

**Robert Fullerton Beach
(1911–1995)**

by

Seth Kasten (Union Theological Seminary, NY)

Robert Fullerton Beach, a former library director of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, died of a heart attack on May 30, 1995. He had suffered from Alzheimer's Disease for some time before his death.

Mr. Beach was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 14, 1911, and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1932. He received a Bachelor of Library Science degree in 1933, and a Master of Science degree in 1940, both from Columbia University. Prior to his coming to Union as Librarian in 1951, he had been the Librarian of Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary (then called Garrett Biblical Institute) for five years. Earlier library service had been at Yale University and Berea College. He was an instructor during summer sessions of Columbia University's School of Library Service from 1960 to 1970, teaching what must have been one of the very few course offerings in the country on theological librarianship. He was a Methodist, but his difficult decision to become a conscientious objector during World War II was based in large part on Quaker principles, and he maintained a deep interest in, and was a supporter of Pendle Hill, an important Quaker center for study and contemplation.

Mr. Beach was among the founding members of the American Theological Library Association, and was its first Secretary, serving from 1947 to 1950. He was Vice President of ATLA during 1953–1954, served as President from 1954 through 1956, and was a member of and Secretary of the Board on Periodical Indexing for a number of years.

Following his retirement from Union Theological Seminary Library and faculty in 1974, Mr. Beach and his wife moved to Woodbury, CT, and later to Pennsylvania. In Woodbury, Mr. Beach did volunteer work in the town library until illness made such activity impossible.

I did not get to know Mr. Beach very well myself; his last year at Union was my first in the library, and, in a somewhat large staff as Union's was back then, the most senior member does not often have extended conversations with the most junior. Nevertheless, I will always remember his daily walk from floor to floor of the library, from one support staff person or librarian to another, and his asking each colleague how things were going. As he left each room, he would turn around and hold up his fingers in a "victory" sign—a style of leadership which made staff members at all levels feel that their work mattered and that they mattered.

Rest in peace, Mr. Beach, may perpetual light shine upon you.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX I

Conference Sponsors and Exhibitors

The American Theological Library Association extends its appreciation to the following sponsors and exhibitors of the 1995 conference.

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Orbis Books
Puvill Libros/Puvill Mexico
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The Scholar's Choice
Sirsi
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TREN
Windows Booksellers
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Company

APPENDIX II
◇
**Institutional Representatives
and
Conference Visitors**

*Representatives of Member
Institutions Attending
Conference*

H.D. Sandy Ayer
David Berger
Michael Boddy
Jeanene Coleson
Philip N. Dare
Kenneth R. Elliot
Patricia L. Fessier
Ivan K. Gaetz
David Howard
Cynthia D. Keever
Sharon Kay Newman
Br. Herman Peterson
Eleanor Soler
Aileen Wright

Conference Visitors

Kenneth L. Arnold
Kathy L. Balsbaugh
Betty Bigelbach
Trudy Bollier
Nina Chace
Howertine F. Duncan
Elizabeth J. Ernst
Theresa Hook
Robert R. Howard
Lenore Lang
Jere Manhein
Donna McWhirter
Kent Pakala
William L. Schmalgemeier
John Seery
Martha L. Smalley
Martha D. Taylor
Joan Trotti
Wanda Van Niel
Ted Winter
Esther Yeung

APPENDIX III Conference Hosts

The American Theological Library Association is grateful to the following individuals of the Vanderbilt University Divinity Library, the Tennessee Theological Library Association, and the Nashville area for their hospitality and hard work to make the 1995 Annual Conference possible.

Conference Hosts

Dr. William Hook, Director, Vanderbilt University Divinity Library
Ms. Anne C. R. Womack, Public Services Librarian, Vanderbilt University Divinity Library

Local Arrangements Committee

Donna Bond	Violet Medlin
Dale Bilbrey	Don Meredith
Carisse Berryhill	Sara Schaller-Linn
Elaine Bryant	Ray Minardi
Eileen Crawford	Mary Lou Moore
Ramona Denton	Julie Nolte
James Dunkly	Dorothy Ruth Parks
Howard Gallimore	Myrna Perry
Betsy Grant	David Roebuck
David Howard	Tom Stokes
Marilyn Monroe Howard	Margaret Ann Trotter
Rosalyn Lewis	Amy Parsons Vaughn
David McWhirter	

APPENDIX IV
STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	POPULATION SERVED AND LIBRARY STAFF				
	Students	Faculty	Pro.	Student	Other
			Staff	Staff	Staff
ACADIA UNIV	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ALABAMA CHRISTIAN	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
AMBROSE SWASEY LIBR	181	26	4	3	5
AMERICAN BAPTIST HIST SOC	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ANDERSON UNIV SCH OF TH	67	12	7	7	3
ANDOVER NEWTON TH SCH	258	33	3	3	4
ANDOVER-HARVARD TH LIB	N/A	N/A	7	8	12
ANDREWS UNIV - SEM	292	40	1	1	1
ASBURY TH SEM	662	45	5	7	9
ASHLAND TH SEM	446	23	1	2	2
ASSEMBLIES OF GOD TH SEM	259	13	1	4	3
ASSOCIATED MENNONITE	88	14	2	1	1
ATHENAEUM OF OHIO	200	28	2	1	2
ATLANTIC SCH OF TH	87	16	3	1	3
AUSTIN PRESBY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BANGOR TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BAPTIST MISS ASSOC TH SEM	53	9	1	1	3
BENEDICTINE COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHANY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHEL TH SEM - MN	413	16	4	2	3
BIBLICAL TH SEM	163	17	1	1	1
BIBLIOTECA/DOMINICOS-PR	78	8	1	0	1
BILLY GRAHAM CENTER	N/A	N/A	3	2	4
BOSTON UNIV SCH OF TH	338	31	2	4	3
BRETHREN HISTORICAL LIBR	N/A	N/A	1	0	2
BRIDWELL LIBR	34	26	12	3	8
BRITE DIVINITY SCH	230	16	2	1	1
CALVARY BAPTIST TH SEM	67	5	1	N/A	2
CALVIN TH SEM	188	22	8	12	9
CANADIAN TH SEM	380	28	1	2	4
CARDINAL BERAN LIBR	211	9	1	1	2
CATHOLIC TH UNION	350	34	3	2	3
CATHOLIC UNIV OF AMERICA	92	19	1	1	1
CENTRAL BAPTIST TH SEM	69	8	2	1	2
CHESAPEAKE TH SEM	130	30	2	N/R	2

N/R = Not Reported, N/A = Not Available

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	POPULATION SERVED AND LIBRARY STAFF				
	Students	Faculty	Pro.	Student	Other
			Staff	Staff	Staff
CHICAGO TH SEM	115	10	1	2	1
CHRIST THE KING SEM	71	8	4	0	0
CHRISTIAN TH SEM	372	21	3	3	2
CINCINNATI BIBLE COLL & SEM	179	15	3	4	2
COLUMBIA INTERNATIONAL UNIV	747	45	2	4	7
COLUMBIA TH SEM (DECATUR)	524	31	2	5	4
CONCEPTION ABBEY & SEM COLL	75	15	1	0	3
CONCORDIA LUTH SEM (ALBERTA)	21	5	1	N/A	N/A
CONCORDIA SEM (ST. LOUIS)	509	33	3	8	7
CONCORDIA TH SEM (FT. WAYNE)	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
CONGREGATIONAL LIBR	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	3
CORNERSTONE COLLEGE	750	54	3	7	3
COVENANT TH SEM	306	16	3	1	1
DALLAS TH SEM	752	40	5	4	6
DAVID LIPSCOMB UNIV	2738	135	6	5	5
DENVER SEM	435	12	3	2	4
DOMINICAN HS OF STUDIES	30	14	3	2	2
DREW UNIV LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
DUKE UNIV DIV SCH	496	48	2	5	3
EASTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	233	19	2	2	2
EASTERN MENNONITE UNIV	83	10	1	0	2
EDEN TH SEM	198	12	8	1	13
EMMANUEL COLL	173	12	1	1	2
EMMANUEL SCH OF RELIGION	93	6	2	3	3
EMORY UNIV	604	64	7	16	9
EPISCOPAL DIV SCH/WESTON	278	36	2	4	7
EPISCOPAL TH SEM	90	12	3	1	1
ERSKINE COLL & TH SEM	749	50	2	13	4
EVANGELICAL SCH OF TH	51	7	1	1	1
FULLER TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GENERAL TH SEM	106	17	2	2	4
GOLDEN GATE BAPTIST TH SEM	384	41	2	4	5
GORDON-CONWELL TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GRACE TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GRADUATE TH UNION	1218	172	9	7	16
HARDING GRADUATE SCH OF REL	85	9	2	1	2

N/R=Not Reported, N/A=Not Available

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	POPULATION SERVED AND LIBRARY STAFF				
	Students	Faculty	Pro.	Student	Other
			Staff	Staff	Staff
HARTFORD SEM	160	13	3	0	0
HOLY NAME COLL LIBR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOOD TH SEM	59	10	2	3	N/A
HURON COLL	40	7	1	1	2
ILIFF SCH OF TH	249	29	3	3	4
ITC	N/A	N/A	26	41	31
JESUIT-KRAUSS-McCORMICK	788	47	7	5	4
JOHN PAUL II INSTITUTE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
K.U. LEUVEN/FACULTY OF TH	590	48	6	2	3
KENRICK-GLENNON SEM LIBR	61	10	1	1	2
KINO INSTITUTE LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
KNOX COLL	90	9	3	1	0
LANCASTER TH SEM	83	18	2	1	2
LExINGTON TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
LINCOLN CHRISTIAN SEM	117	10	3	4	1
LOUISVILLE PRESBY TH SEM	257	23	2	3	4
LSPS/SEMINEX LIBRARY	19	4	0	0	0
LUTHER SEM	819	55	5	4	4
LUTHER SEMINARY LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
LUTHERAN TH SEM (GETTYSB)	208	21	2	N/A	4
LUTHERAN TH SEM (PHILA)	160	23	3	1	3
LUTHERAN TH SOUTHERN SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MARIAN LIBR	80	10	5	5	3
MARY IMMACULATE SEM	33	6	1	2	1
MASTER'S SEM	200	10	3	N/A	5
MCGILL UNIVERSITY	2180	15	1	N/A	3
MEADVILLE/LOMBARD TH SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MEMPHIS TH SEM	146	10	3	1	1
MENNONITE BRETHREN BIBL SEM	N/A	10	2	1	1
METHODIST TH SCH IN OHIO	175	22	2	8	2
MID-AMERICA BAPTIST TH SEM	353	25	1	3	2
MIDWESTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	420	33	4	2	0
MISSIONARY CH ARCHIVES	874	48	4	7	3
MORAVIAN TH SEM	N/A	N/A	5	7	6
MT. ANGEL ABBEY	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MT. SAINT MARY'S COLL	154	10	5	21	6

N/R=Not Reported, N/A=Not Available

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	POPULATION SERVED		AND LIBRARY STAFF		
	Students	Faculty	Pro.	Student	Other
			Staff	Staff	Staff
MT. ST. ALPHONSUS SEM	0	0	1	0	0
NASHOTAH HOUSE LIBR	38	7	1	0	3
NAZARENE TH SEM	284	21	2	3	2
NEW BRUNSWICK TH SEM	97	11	3	1	1
NEW ORLEANS BAPTIST TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NEW YORK TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NORTH AMERICAN BAPTIST SEM	179	20	2	1	2
NORTHERN BAPTIST TH SEM	196	17	4	9	2
NORTH PARK TH SEM	138	16	8	7	3
OBLATE SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ONTARIO BIBLE COLL/TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ORAL ROBERTS UNIV	457	26	3	7	2
PHILLIPS GRADUATE SEM	146	22	1	2	4
PITTSBURGH TH SEM	228	30	6	0	0
PONTIFICAL COLL JOSEPHINUM	116	30	2	1	3
POPE JOHN XXIII SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
PRINCETON TH SEM	626	51	10	7	12
PROVIDENCE TH SEM	186	18	1	1	2
REFORMED PRESBY TH SEM	48	8	1	0	1
REFORMED TH SEM - MS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REFORMED TH SEM - FL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REGENT COLL & CAREY TH	364	24	5	1	0
REGENT UNIV - VA	133	9	1	2	2
SACRED HEART MAJOR SEM	231	29	2	1	3
SACRED HEART SCH OF TH	93	33	3	0	1
SCARRITT-BENNETT CENTER	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SCHOLM MEMORIAL LIBR	39	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
SCH OF TH - CLAREMONT	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SEM EVANG de PUERTO RICO	121	11	2	1	1
SOUTHEASTERN BAPT TH SEM	695	34	2	7	7
SOUTHERN BAPT TH SEM	1638	136	8	10	18
SOUTHWESTERN BAPT TH SEM	2391	142	11	36	12
ST. ANDREW'S COLL	33	6	1	1	2
ST. AUGUSTINE'S SEM	80	13	1	1	2
ST. CHARLES BORROMEO SEM	198	15	4	1	5
ST. FRANCIS SEM	101	13	2	1	2

N/R=Not Reported, N/A=Not Available

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	POPULATION SERVED AND LIBRARY STAFF				
	Students	Faculty	Pro.	Student	Other
			Staff	Staff	Staff
ST. JOHN'S COLL LIBR	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
ST. JOHN'S SEM - CA	143	40	1	1	2
ST. JOHN'S SEM - MA	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. JOHN'S UNIV	1725	137	7	8	8
ST. JOSEPH'S SEM	350	30	3	N/A	3
ST. LOUIS UNIV	8988	1645	29	13	39
ST. MARY'S COLL	53	14	3	3	2
ST. MARY'S SEM - MD	157	25	3	1	2
ST. MARY'S SEM - OH	38	15	1	0	2
ST. MEINRAD SCH OF TH	243	70	1	2	6
ST. PATRICK'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. PAUL SCH OF TH	223	18	1	1	3
ST. PETER'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. THOMAS TH SEM	163	20	3	0	2
ST. VINCENT de PAUL	74	16	1	2	2
ST. WILLBRORDSABDU	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TAIWAN TH COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY COLL FAC OF DIVINITY	109	7	1	1	1
TRINITY EPISCOPAL SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY EVANGELICAL DIV SCH	861	59	4	9	6
TRINITY LUTHERAN SEM	191	20	3	2	3
UNION TH SEM - NY	241	31	7	11	7
UNION TH SEM - VA	220	27	6	4	16
UNITED LIBR - IL	451	56	5	6	3
UNITED METHODIST PUB HOUSE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNITED TH SEM - OH	428	27	3	3	5
UNITED TH SEM OF TWIN CITIES	179	14	3	1	0
UNIV OF NOTRE DAME	10142	1193	4	3	14
UNIV OF ST. MARY OF THE LAKE	204	31	1	1	3
UNIV OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNIV OF ST. THOMAS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNIV OF THE SOUTH SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANCOUVER SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANDERBILT UNIV	306	28	4	7	1
VIRGINIA TH SEM	199	26	6	1	3
WARTBURG TH SEM	169	17	1	2	4

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	POPULATION SERVED AND LIBRARY STAFF				
	Students	Faculty	Pro.	Student	Other
			Staff	Staff	Staff
WASHINGTON TH UNION	165	27	1	0	2
WESLEY TH SEM	407	34	3	0	2
WESTERN CONSERV BAPT SEM	392	26	2	2	1
WESTERN EVANGELICAL SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTERN TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - CA	98	11	2	2	N/A
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - PA	360	20	5	1	0
WHITEFRIARS HALL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WINEBRENNER TH SEM	46	N/A	2	1	1
WOODSTOCK TH CENTER LIBR	N/A	N/A	2	1	2
WYCLIFFE COLL	122	8	1	1	1
YALE UNIV DIVINITY SCH	341	30	9	7	6

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	FINANCIAL DATA				
	Salary	Library	Binding	Total	Total
	Wages	Materials		Lib. Expn.	Inst. Expn.
ACADIA UNIV	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ALABAMA CHRISTIAN	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
AMBROSE SWASEY LIBR	315491	90600	13000	476338	4657399
AMERICAN BAPTIST HIST SOC	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ANDERSON UNIV SCH OF TH	347202	166935	7445	622901	1300485
ANDOVER NEWTON TH SCH	272945	99869	10900	423598	6261044
ANDOVER-HARVARD TH LIB	933092	341604	29527	1581927	N/A
ANDREWS UNIV - SEM	79310	112021	2856	208989	N/A
ASBURY TH SEM	381701	175547	8772	357656	9517864
ASHLAND TH SEM	84368	68482	3205	165985	2720463
ASSEMBLIES OF GOD TH SEM	97062	67039	900	189159	238659
ASSOCIATED MENNONITE	100883	42385	1723	150543	2416304
ATHENAEUM OF OHIO	102050	56816	3675	175368	2236569
ATLANTIC SCH OF TH	277401	67361	2778	375607	2660253
AUSTIN PRESBY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BANGOR TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BAPTIST MISS ASSOC TH SEM	61331	19847	1098	94463	587466
BENEDICTINE COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHANY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHEL TH SEM - MN	155608	65415	4604	286720	4100000
BIBLICAL TH SEM	67352	25187	1492	94031	1638000
BIBLIOTECA/DOMINICOS-PR	23500	10500	1500	37300	162132
BILLY GRAHAM CENTER	233460	46857	3869	303682	N/A
BOSTON UNIV SCH OF TH	222751	79174	2921	331696	4525582
BRETHREN HISTORICAL LIBR	68050	3290	0	78810	N/A
BRIDWELL LIBR	670028	317083	31543	1382909	7662775
BRITE DIVINITY SCH	112662	144625	1782	267584	3490466
CALVARY BAPTIST TH SEM	60404	23975	3044	99018	713445
CALVIN TH SEM	778807	607473	33000	1511285	3094639
CANADIAN TH SEM	186003	90958	4361	301814	504976
CARDINAL BERAN LIBR	84175	42963	1136	146151	971287
CATHOLIC TH UNION	183854	109120	4500	193424	2000000
CATHOLIC UNIV OF AMERICA	65166	103945	13471	217958	N/A
CENTRAL BAPTIST TH SEM	115596	37652	1436	163962	1297685
CHESAPEAKE TH SEM	N/A	4000	N/A	N/A	N/A

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	FINANCIAL DATA				
	Salary	Library	Binding	Total	Total
	Wages	Materials		Lib. Expn.	Inst. Expn.
CHICAGO TH SEM	88716	37958	2538	140333	2423380
CHRIST THE KING SEM	97502	109548	3787	225420	1550847
CHRISTIAN TH SEM	112225	87360	6622	133922	4972381
CINCINNATI BIBLE COLL & SEM	150100	75049	3280	280778	5980650
COLUMBIA INTERNATIONAL UNIV	169936	105393	15517	357938	7236220
COLUMBIA TH SEM (DECATUR)	178706	83309	5101	292652	5745003
CONCEPTION ABBEY & SEM COLL	92906	37186	190	164034	1621558
CONCORDIA LUTH SEM (ALBERTA)	62888	27576	N/A	90464	974371
CONCORDIA SEM (ST. LOUIS)	329805	160839	4227	584566	7688576
CONCORDIA TH SEM (FT. WAYNE)	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
CONGREGATIONAL LIBR	139712	7093	1681	173813	N/A
CORNERSTONE COLLEGE	225746	126833	6868	405883	N/A
COVENANT TH SEM	83175	33413	4133	179863	3200336
DALLAS TH SEM	325973	105752	6842	4748000	10460220
DAVID LIPSCOMB UNIV	321713	212255	15451	622904	N/A
DENVER SEM	154864	82684	6652	277856	2890191
DOMINICAN HS OF STUDIES	106464	35282	4130	182020	636866
DREW UNIV LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
DUKE UNIV DIV SCH	225473	239584	N/A	773843	6531948
EASTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	126565	31446	2312	201145	3175287
EASTERN MENNONITE UNIV	109577	59284	917	182244	1474327
EDEN TH SEM	83886	43337	26152	163315	3568750
EMMANUEL COLL	174350	61458	2083	315669	3840074
EMMANUEL SCH OF RELIGION	139797	59548	8243	241325	1719295
EMORY UNIV	476971	300210	6087	81433	8913348
EPISCOPAL DIV SCH/WESTON	381418	125907	10773	543161	6402062
EPISCOPAL TH SEM	159287	27776	1087	200642	2126157
ERSKINE COLL & TH SEM	165884	105188	1200	272272	9119307
EVANGELICAL SCH OF TH	54836	35529	674	104366	959591
FULLER TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GENERAL TH SEM	173047	109418	3900	335430	4007068
GOLDEN GATE BAPTIST TH SEM	260932	62486	778	345123	4548663
GORDON-CONWELL TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GRACE TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GRADUATE TH UNION	978326	260429	9402	1462676	2539000
HARDING GRADUATE SCH OF REL	119979	54925	2538	200062	1489388

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	FINANCIAL DATA				
	Salary	Library	Binding	Total	Total
	Wages	Materials		Lib. Expn.	Inst. Expn.
HARTFORD SEM	100000	25645	N/A	143260	3203383
HOLY NAME COLL LIBR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOOD TH SEM	38000	6767	2137	46904	333521
HURON COLL	106226	47526	2668	14711	1244003
ILIFF SCH OF TH	263281	140740	3876	552359	4139500
ITC	1456705	1152963	3082	3079606	N/A
JESUIT-KRAUSS-McCORMICK	410839	143143	8413	659344	12777726
JOHN PAUL II INSTITUTE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
K. U. LEUVEN/FACULTY OF TH	539130	237681	8696	23188	2840580
KENRICK-GLENNON SEM LIBR	91000	34059	2443	136642	3025506
KINO INSTITUTE LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
KNOX COLL	136934	49187	3209	199705	1496363
LANCASTER TH SEM	89600	43100	2500	150000	2577504
LEXINGTON TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
LINCOLN CHRISTIAN SEM	179297	45926	2065	290218	976952
LOUISVILLE PRESBY TH SEM	199740	119342	4505	346732	4421894
LSPS/SEMINEX LIBRARY	11686	5410	32	7141	390519
LUTHER SEM	286040	156032	6350	494199	9410796
LUTHER SEMINARY LIBR	1028	831	66	46	23633
LUTHERAN TH SEM (GETTYSB)	156835	72012	5147	261148	3229968
LUTHERAN TH SEM (PHILA)	208928	69287	6882	315697	3521608
LUTHERAN TH SOUTHERN SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MARIAN LIBR	218100	53000	5000	276100	N/A
MARY IMMACULATE SEM	N/A	37231	4000	46701	N/A
MASTER'S SEM	165000	55000	8000	250700	1200000
MCGILL UNIVERSITY	207121	55360	1844	265506	1566357
MEADVILLE/LOMBARD TH SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MEMPHIS TH SEM	101421	51127	3581	159418	1408810
MENNONITE BRETHERN BIBL SEM	102897	53163	2309	171249	N/A
METHODIST TH SCH IN OHIO	152993	48992	3198	223806	3573155
MID-AMERICA BAPTIST TH SEM	74582	51754	5347	140308	N/A
MIDWESTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	114347	43981	2000	192800	3222685
MISSIONARY CH ARCHIVES	146160	81075	5000	86075	1062366
MORAVIAN TH SEM	280840	352031	12000	7000092	N/A
MT. ANGEL ABBEY	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MT. SAINT MARY'S COLL	259163	234454	1067	515594	21318784

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	FINANCIAL DATA				
	Salary	Library	Binding	Total	Total
	Wages	Materials		Lib. Expn.	Inst. Expn.
MT. ST. ALPHONSUS SEM	N/A	N/A	N/A	64800	N/A
NASHOTAH HOUSE LIBR	168653	76919	2044	311306	2425934
NAZARENE TH SEM	151550	76385	6369	261581	2118906
NEW BRUNSWICK TH SEM	132650	43791	1169	245382	2415035
NEW ORLEANS BAPTIST TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NEW YORK TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NORTH AMERICAN BAPTIST SEM	95276	35904	1894	152645	1771527
NORTHERN BAPTIST TH SEM	252177	15469	2500	252177	3925456
NORTH PARK TH SEM	342150	197551	16022	774734	2185254
OBLATE SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ONTARIO BIBLE COLL/TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ORAL ROBERTS UNIV	214620	114315	15396	N/A	0
PHILLIPS GRADUATE SEM	119577	43750	2498	198714	2367462
PITTSBURGH TH SEM	233675	133993	8222	688960	4890043
PONTIFICAL COLL JOSEPHINUM	144241	112062	4733	281351	3392158
POPE JOHN XXIII SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
PRINCETON TH SEM	970275	451828	49088	1741119	23900233
PROVIDENCE TH SEM	95650	75932	3425	191238	1557636
REFORMED PRESBY TH SEM	45413	22278	642	81958	482981
REFORMED TH SEM - MS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REFORMED TH SEM - FL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REGENT COLL & CAREY TH	146678	105418	1361	40896	5428535
REGENT UNIV - VA	96675	45388	1350	157392	20558300
SACRED HEART MAJOR SEM	111658	62017	5496	197876	N/R
SACRED HEART SCH OF TH	11667	44402	1099	163606	N/A
SCARRITT-BENNETT CENTER	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SCHOLM MEMORIAL LIBR	N/A	47569	2778	177986	721786
SCH OF TH - CLAREMONT	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SEM EVANG de PUERTO RICO	47458	27702	1142	88962	894246
SOUTHEASTERN BAPT TH SEM	303159	101431	6045	271141	5554997
SOUTHERN BAPT TH SEM	712227	229266	18221	1116702	14807757
SOUTHWESTERN BAPT TH SEM	847469	221465	10362	1455372	20304893
ST. ANDREW'S COLL	80453	46376	2529	138689	1391776
ST. AUGUSTINE'S SEM	15263	40032	2526	206626	N/A
ST. CHARLES BORROMEO SEM	213615	71911	7762	335198	6781225
ST. FRANCIS SEM	94153	45480	952	152310	N/R

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	FINANCIAL DATA				
	Salary	Library	Binding	Total	Total
	Wages	Materials		Lib. Expn.	Inst. Expn.
ST. JOHN'S COLL LIBR	183861	43140	3722	N/A	N/A
ST. JOHN'S SEM - CA	136587	43377	476	229446	240965
ST. JOHN'S SEM - MA	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. JOHN'S UNIV	527334	430293	1515	967916	2738828
ST. JOSEPH'S SEM	98000	52581	6525	179203	2347573
ST. LOUIS UNIV	1998151	1504216	45410	3846277	241800000
ST. MARY'S COLL	37786	22116	0	71812	842747
ST. MARY'S SEM - MD	144023	69794	3939	238805	3082383
ST. MARY'S SEM - OH	55321	12946	6337	126056	1103153
ST. MEINRAD SCH OF TH	161308	113548	4234	305051	5130143
ST. PATRICK'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. PAUL SCH OF TH	142302	52797	N/A	218117	2795643
ST. PETER'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. THOMAS TH SEM	138378	31385	2476	184941	2383189
ST. VINCENT de PAUL	73606	50105	3944	154660	1708428
ST. WILLIBRODSABDJ	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TAIWAN TH COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY COLL FAC OF DIVINITY	164967	53550	17456	238503	2457917
TRINITY EPISCOPAL SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY EVANGELICAL DIV SCH	364836	125641	1220	529741	9717288
TRINITY LUTHERAN SEM	186723	74674	1667	271105	3333831
UNION TH SEM - NY	568148	189220	15093	880632	9597849
UNION TH SEM - VA	673102	130154	4502	93616	8285376
UNITED LIBR - IL	334665	148383	8042	547927	8009937
UNITED METHODIST PUB HOUSE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNITED TH SEM - OH	175785	103563	2783	322076	N/R
UNITED TH SEM OF TWIN CITIES	81395	34379	1484	134494	2511000
UNIV OF NOTRE DAME	4481507	378109	10411	1075190	235234912
UNIV OF ST. MARY OF THE LAKE	112169	72150	5147	206316	3848041
UNIV OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNIV OF ST. THOMAS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNIV OF THE SOUTH SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANCOUVER SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANDERBILT UNIV	250417	174139	2978	855785	5602038
VIRGINIA TH SEM	319911	123407	6781	526122	6715038
WARTBURG TH SEM	103640	37354	788	167818	3595761

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

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	Salary	Library	Binding	Total	Total
	Wages	Materials		Lib. Expn.	Inst. Expn.
WASHINGTON TH UNION	80915	80140	3559	176586	2950581
WESLEY TH SEM	179268	73246	5250	293868	3151184
WESTERN CONSERV BAPT SEM	63273	18430	N/A	95417	3534801
WESTERN EVANGELICAL SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTERN TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - CA	90124	47285	N/A	157931	1606454
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - PA	133102	91377	11872	251351	4052448
WHITEFRIARS HALL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WINEBRENNER TH SEM	54250	26400	700	81350	883085
WOODSTOCK TH CENTER LIBR	165548	114141	N/A	293218	N/A
WYCLIFFE COLL	104577	33672	669	172831	2770321
YALE UNIV DIVINITY SCH	420229	278400	25345	994473	N/A

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	LIBRARY HOLDINGS					
	Bound	Micro-	A/V	Period.	Other	Total
	Vols.	forms	Media	Subs.	Items	Items
ACADIA UNIV	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ALABAMA CHRISTIAN	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
AMBROSE SWASEY LIBR	264987	27870	3769	956	0	296626
AMERICAN BAPTIST HIST SOC	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ANDERSON UNIV SCH OF TH	232299	383	996	N/A	N/A	233678
ANDOVER NEWTON TH SCH	222901	9077	12	475	N/A	231991
ANDOVER-HARVARD TH LIB	422962	77657	348	N/A	2927	503895
ANDREWS UNIV - SEM	154691	12977	N/A	1172	N/A	167668
ASBURY TH SEM	184090	7347	17491	842	77	209005
ASHLAND TH SEM	74359	897	2042	408	98	77576
ASSEMBLIES OF GOD TH SEM	71409	60440	3702	456	6	135557
ASSOCIATED MENNONITE	103862	1135	1571	518	8	106576
ATHENAEUM OF OHIO	83789	1333	3005	419	1250	89277
ATLANTIC SCH OF TH	69387	145	N/A	364	N/A	1826
AUSTIN PRESBY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BANGOR TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BAPTIST MISS ASSOC TH SEM	55175	928	5248	1000	7510	68861
BENEDICTINE COLL	N/A	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHANY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHEL TH SEM - MN	203486	1628	9073	851	0	214187
BIBLICAL TH SEM	50063	3974	1316	280	N/A	55353
BIBLIOTECA/DOMINICOS-PR	22058	188	N/A	139	62	N/A
BILLY GRAHAM CENTER	72683	131225	577	680	0	204485
BOSTON UNIV SCH OF TH	128278	19588	4059	30671	N/A	181926
BRETHREN HISTORICAL LIBR	8236	720	7879	273	23671	40506
BRIDWELL LIBR	256579	119109	0	917	0	375688
BRITE DIVINITY SCH	110534	72086	1814	1478	16	184450
CALVARY BAPTIST TH SEM	68926	54410	1374	431	0	124710
CALVIN TH SEM	481527	560889	8098	103931	109748	1162062
CANADIAN TH SEM	70364	173	2409	546	N/A	72946
CARDINAL BERAN LIBR	49121	1421	2068	4865	0	52610
CATHOLIC TH UNION	112000	0	688	580	0	110833
CATHOLIC UNIV OF AMERICA	304251	6974	N/A	839	0	311225
CENTRAL BAPTIST TH SEM	83088	10370	7375	294	2636	103469
CHESAPEAKE TH SEM	10000	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	12000

N/R = Not Reported, N/A = Not Available

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	LIBRARY HOLDINGS					
	Bound	Micro-	A/V	Period.	Other	Total
	Vols.	forms	Media	Subs.	Items	Items
CHICAGO TH SEM	110376	2486	890	221	N/R	113752
CHRIST THE KING SEM	132764	3507	1138	448	N/A	154400
CHRISTIAN TH SEM	134901	2612	5521	964	0	143035
CINCINNATI BIBLE COLL & SEM	93251	38489	12148	839	89404	233292
COLUMBIA INTERNATIONAL UNIV	85470	53169	3961	6634	177	142783
COLUMBIA TH SEM (DECATUR)	122248	940	2712	19482	N/A	124960
CONCEPTION ABBEY & SEM COLL	128753	1406	18128	343	12	148299
CONCORDIA LUTH SEM (ALBERTA)	19550	54	599	231	N/A	20203
CONCORDIA SEM (ST. LOUIS)	211109	43935	17786	916	1390	274220
CONCORDIA TH SEM (FT. WAYNE)	N/R	NR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
CONGREGATIONAL LIBR	N/A	400	0	110	N/A	230000
CORNERSTONE COLLEGE	100675	235420	4298	792	1343	336095
COVENANT TH SEM	65072	1689	951	303	N/A	67712
DALLAS TH SEM	148674	47222	21941	975	337	218174
DAVID LIPSCOMB UNIV	175491	168330	4350	904	N/A	196391
DENVER SEM	81184	N/A	N/A	31166	N/A	82684
DOMINICAN HS OF STUDIES	67211	958	442	11504	2337	70950
DREW UNIV LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
DUKE UNIV DIV SCH	293383	25049	0	634	0	318432
EASTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	111659	53	2532	567	20	114264
EASTERN MENNONITE UNIV	64763	20867	3988	9071	3153	9277
EDEN TH SEM	86400	458	44	10216	N/A	86903
EMMANUEL COLL	64850	4702	N/A	189	1	69553
EMMANUEL SCH OF RELIGION	82660	25789	1680	733	0	110129
EMORY UNIV	452034	932234	5313	1728	N/A	550581
EPISCOPAL DIV SCH/WESTON	272534	N/A	N/A	1100	N/A	N/A
EPISCOPAL TH SEM	99140	803	1566	308	0	101509
ERSKINE COLL & TH SEM	199853	82095	185	40954	0	282135
EVANGELICAL SCH OF TH	64005	200	342	408	400	64947
FULLER TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GENERAL TH SEM	230758	1246	46	1386	1000	233050
GOLDEN GATE BAPTIST TH SEM	275922	4441	15567	856	28062	186469
GORDON-CONWELL TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GRACE TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GRADUATE TH UNION	374155	260189	6924	2530	12795	654063
HARDING GRADUATE SCH OF REL	92532	11223	2577	660	2873	109205

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	LIBRARY HOLDINGS					
	Bound	Micro-	A/V	Period.	Other	Total
	Vols.	forms	Media	Subs.	Items	Items
HARTFORD SEM	71503	6450	300	280	N/A	78250
HOLY NAME COLL LIBR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOOD TH SEM	3834	1043	240	99	300	39917
HURON COLL	40529	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	40529
ILIFF SCH OF TH	175761	53981	2406	836	3	232151
ITC	311700	625298	9125	1716	N/A	949145
JESUIT-KRAUSS-McCORMICK	336666	117154	886	925	9882	464588
JOHN PAUL II INSTITUTE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
K. U. LEUVEN/FACULTY OF TH	820000	15000	1000	1120	60000	895000
KENRICK-GLENNON SEM LIBR	75839	575	2077	N/A	1565	80056
KINO INSTITUTE LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
KNOX COLL	71668	1984	223	282	0	73875
LANCASTER TH SEM	132623	5736	7145	388	686	146190
LEXINGTON TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
LINCOLN CHRISTIAN SEM	97523	5197	26667	15354	2120	131562
LOUISVILLE PRESBY TH SEM	118532	5267	2815	486	0	126614
LSPS/SEMINEX LIBRARY	37996	10112	N/A	138	N/A	N/A
LUTHER SEM	215348	30665	6833	772	0	252846
LUTHER SEMINARY LIBR	78190	113	N/A	379	N/A	78303
LUTHERAN TH SEM (GETTYSB)	157315	5166	2351	626	36	164868
LUTHERAN TH SEM (PHILA)	172537	21548	10998	702	N/A	N/A
LUTHERAN TH SOUTHERN SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MARIAN LIBR	85350	50	1100	120	400	85900
MARY IMMACULATE SEM	78335	2869	5766	234	572	87542
MASTER'S SEM	65000	49500	600	540	1500	14000
MCGILL UNIVERSITY	75077	9246	1370	153	935	86628
MEADVILLE/LOMBARD TH SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MEMPHIS TH SEM	10075	187	288	119	N/A	10416
MENNONITE BRETHERN BIBL SEM	78308	521	348	403	0	79178
METHODIST TH SCH IN OHIO	92842	N/A	N/A	374	N/A	92842
MID-AMERICA BAPTIST TH SEM	113375	13590	2657	890	N/A	129622
MIDWESTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	102351	918	1613	7898	397	105289
MISSIONARY CH ARCHIVES	69204	3849	1817	415	3765	78635
MORAVIAN TH SEM	227947	6448	442	1361	15912	250749
MT. ANGEL ABBEY	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MT. SAINT MARY'S COLL	100000	N/A	N/A	400	N/A	N/A

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	LIBRARY HOLDINGS					
	Bound Vols.	Micro-forms	A/V Media	Period. Subs.	Other Items	Total Items
MT. ST. ALPHONSUS SEM	189140	19112	1534	921	0	209786
NASHOTAH HOUSE LIBR	92126	N/A	136	16281	N/A	92262
NAZARENE TH SEM	89344	16849	2105	510	5099	113397
NEW BRUNSWICK TH SEM	156857	1163	37	296	N/A	158394
NEW ORLEANS BAPTIST TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NEW YORK TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NORTH AMERICAN BAPTIST SEM	64160	723	12153	305	0	77036
NORTHERN BAPTIST TH SEM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH PARK TH SEM	221485	90630	5870	1099	N/A	317996
OBLATE SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ONTARIO BIBLE COLL/TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ORAL ROBERTS UNIV	129714	15976	N/A	6809	7173	133030
PHILLIPS GRADUATE SEM	114315	15396	N/A	15976	0	129714
PITTSBURGH TH SEM	238144	47333	11407	30251	3072	299961
PONTIFICAL COLL JOSEPHINUM	112368	1541	4012	532	0	117921
POPE JOHN XXIII SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
PRINCETON TH SEM	390276	24944	25	2307	63383	478629
PROVIDENCE TH SEM	57238	1613	5295	9482	1092	65962
REFORMED PRESBY TH SEM	37274	3119	1624	208	69	42086
REFORMED TH SEM - MS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REFORMED TH SEM - FL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REGENT COLL & CAREY TH	65180	41282	3527	570	0	109909
REGENT UNIV - VA	29515	102069	547	384	6	132138
SACRED HEART MAJOR SEM	136947	5928	2620	13958	0	145495
SACRED HEART SCH OF TH	90297	9611	15662	453	0	155570
SCARRITT-BENNETT CENTER	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SCHOLM MEMORIAL LIBR	56409	403	544	57356	0	0
SCH OF TH - CLAREMONT	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SEM EVANG de PUERTO RICO	52765	981	1467	365	N/A	55213
SOUTHEASTERN BAPT TH SEM	133980	84352	20779	893	21807	260918
SOUTHERN BAPT TH SEM	350855	62769	95657	1722	284782	794063
SOUTHWESTERN BAPT TH SEM	396196	15898	396196	2203	847156	1315585
ST. ANDREW'S COLL	36463	34	274	134	2400	39171
ST. AUGUSTINE'S SEM	30627	0	428	199	0	31055
ST. CHARLES BORROMEO SEM	120987	384	7024	546	0	128395
ST. FRANCIS SEM	79706	981	5748	433	N/A	86435

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	LIBRARY HOLDINGS			Period. Subs.	Other Items	Total Items
	Bound Vols.	Micro- forms	A/V Media			
ST. JOHN'S COLL LIBR	55954	0	0	110	0	55954
ST. JOHN'S SEM - CA	57675	2076	132	353	549	60432
ST. JOHN'S SEM - MA	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. JOHN'S UNIV	344067	62860	3061	1354	3435	442353
ST. JOSEPH'S SEM	79960	7864	0	12006	0	87833
ST. LOUIS UNIV	903805	438969	4373	6004	438596	1789910
ST. MARY'S COLL	71145	20822	2298	377	137	94295
ST. MARY'S SEM - MD	101801	1620	1953	370	71	105516
ST. MARY'S SEM - OH	60819	330	532	364	0	61681
ST. MEINRAD SCH OF TH	159024	4300	4604	577	N/A	167928
ST. PATRICK'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. PAUL SCH OF TH	81859	727	1265	360	N/A	N/A
ST. PETER'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. THOMAS TH SEM	154850	999	980	258	24	156853
ST. VINCENT de PAUL	84000	762	2739	10207	6440	93941
ST. WILLIBRORDSABDIJ	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TAIWAN TH COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY COLL FAC OF DIVINITY	41256	1900	300	100	2	43578
TRINITY EPISCOPAL SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY EVANGELICAL DIV SCH	161266	38595	3550	33910	N/A	233440
TRINITY LUTHERAN SEM	116240	2259	4515	10708	306	123330
UNION TH SEM - NY	587956	150654	1777	1686	N/A	589739
UNION TH SEM - VA	288112	28122	65396	1480	N/A	381630
UNITED LIBR - IL	298226	8664	1560	2692	158	308608
UNITED METHODIST PUB HOUSE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNITED TH SEM - OH	121896	8978	4053	470	80	135007
UNITED TH SEM OF TWIN CITIES	75280	8294	1754	291	N/A	N/A
UNIV OF NOTRE DAME	236800	203989	273	420	N/A	N/A
UNIV OF ST. MARY OF THE LAKE	1503361	1682	3631	482	0	155652
UNIV OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNIV OF ST. THOMAS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNIV OF THE SOUTH SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANCOUVER SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANDERBILT UNIV	162113	21099	2370	722	2972	188554
VIRGINIA TH SEM	132453	5891	2736	30773	165	141252
WARTBURG TH SEM	109319	N/A	N/A	259	N/A	109319

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	LIBRARY HOLDINGS					
	Bound Vols.	Micro- forms	A/V Media	Period. Subs.	Other Items	Total Items
WASHINGTON TH UNION	60283	68	52	401	N/A	60403
WESLEY TH SEM	136080	10630	8263	20130	N/A	154975
WESTERN CONSERV BAPT SEM	58085	27293	11552	865	4114	101044
WESTERN EVANGELICAL SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTERN TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - CA	43130	52082	2198	240	97410	N/A
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - PA	135687	14275	3502	782	165	153629
WHITEFRIARS HALL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WINEBRENNER TH SEM	38199	373	496	158	N/A	39068
WOODSTOCK TH CENTER LIBR	188201	2800	N/A	680	N/A	191001
WYCLIFFE COLL	27946	N/A	166	71	1	28113
YALE UNIV DIVINITY SCH	390620	171973	5	1677	N/A	562598

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	CIRCULATION DATA: INTERLIBRARY LOAN			
	ILL	ILL	Indep.	Data
	Sent	Received.	Libraries	All
ACADIA UNIV	N/R	N/R	NR	N/R
ALABAMA CHRISTIAN	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
AMBROSE SWASEY LIBR	2177	280	.T.	.F.
AMERICAN BAPTIST HIST SOC	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ANDERSON UNIV SCH OF TH	1208	708	.F.	.T.
ANDOVER NEWTON TH SCH	1355	316	.T.	.F.
ANDOVER-HARVARD TH LIB	601	214	.T.	.F.
ANDREWS UNIV - SEM	N/A	N/A	.F.	.F.
ASBURY TH SEM	2225	385	.T.	.F.
ASHLAND TH SEM	1169	312	.T.	.F.
ASSEMBLIES OF GOD TH SEM	279	173	.T.	.F.
ASSOCIATED MENNONITE	1677	342	.T.	.F.
ATHENAEUM OF OHIO	592	109	.T.	.F.
ATLANTIC SCH OF TH	157	36	.T.	.F.
AUSTIN PRESBY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BANGOR TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BAPTIST MISS ASSOC TH SEM	1	13	.T.	.F.
BENEDICTINE COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHANY TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
BETHEL TH SEM - MN	988	658	.T.	.F.
BIBLICAL TH SEM	3	46	.T.	.F.
BIBLIOTECA/DOMINICOS-PR	0	0	.F.	.T.
BILLY GRAHAM CENTER	689	0	.T.	.F.
BOSTON UNIV SCH OF TH	135	102	.T.	.F.
BRETHREN HISTORICAL LIBR	N/A	N/A	.T.	.F.
BRIDWELL LIBR	415	239	.T.	.F.
BRITE DIVINITY SCH	407	199	.F.	.F.
CALVARY BAPTIST TH SEM	18	23	.T.	.F.
CALVIN TH SEM	4631	2744	.F.	.T.
CANADIAN TH SEM	467	556	.F.	.T.
CARDINAL BERAN LIBR	151	54	.T.	.F.
CATHOLIC TH UNION	3500	600	.T.	.F.
CATHOLIC UNIV OF AMERICA	N/A	N/A	.F.	.F.
CENTRAL BAPTIST TH SEM	56	30	.T.	.F.

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	CIRCULATION DATA: INTERLIBRARY LOAN			
	ILL	ILL	Indep.	Data
	Sent	Received.	Libraries	All
CHESAPEAKE TH SEM	100	500	.T.	.F.
CHICAGO TH SEM	392	56	.T.	.F.
CHRIST THE KING SEM	58	44	.T.	.F.
CHRISTIAN TH SEM	942	301	.T.	.F.
CINCINNATI BIBLE COLL & SEM	502	872	.F.	.T.
COLUMBIA INTERNATIONAL UNIV	527	438	.T.	.F.
COLUMBIA TH SEM (DECATUR)	767	162	.T.	.F.
CONCEPTION ABBEY & SEM COLL	204	524	.T.	.F.
CONCORDIA LUTH SEM (ALBERTA)	4	43	.T.	.F.
CONCORDIA SEM (ST. LOUIS)	667	206	.T.	.F.
CONCORDIA TH SEM (FT. WAYNE)	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
CONGREGATIONAL LIBR	N/A	N/A	.T.	.F.
CORNERSTONE COLLEGE	1430	484	.T.	.F.
COVENANT TH SEM	50	204	.T.	.F.
DALLAS TH SEM	2961	855	.T.	.F.
DAVID LIPSCOMB UNIV	1320	600	.F.	.T.
DENVER SEM	1135	337	.T.	.F.
DOMINICAN HS OF STUDIES	206	187	.T.	.F.
DREW UNIV LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
DUKE UNIV DIV SCH	N/A	N/A	.F.	.F.
EASTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	287	68	.T.	.F.
EASTERN MENNONITE UNIV	523	313	.F.	.F.
EDEN TH SEM	3562	2549	.F.	.F.
EMMANUEL COLL	103	N/A	.F.	.T.
EMMANUEL SCH OF RELIGION	256	133	.T.	.F.
EMORY UNIV	1546	373	.T.	.F.
EPISCOPAL DIV SCH/WESTON	340	60	.T.	.F.
EPISCOPAL TH SEM	22	421	.T.	.F.
ERSKINE COLL & TH SEM	20	155	.F.	.T.
EVANGELICAL SCH OF TH	37	38	.T.	.F.
FULLER TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GENERAL TH SEM	510	120	.T.	.F.
GOLDEN GATE BAPTIST TH SEM	232	72	.T.	.F.
GORDON-CONWELL TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
GRACE TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	CIRCULATION DATA: INTERLIBRARY LOAN			
	ILL	ILL	Indep.	Data
	Sent	Received.	Libraries	All
GRADUATE TH UNION	597	558	.T.	.F.
HARDING GRADUATE SCH OF REL	742	41	.T.	.F.
HARTFORD SEM	994	537	.T.	.F.
HOLY NAME COLL LIBR	N/A	N/A	.F.	.F.
HOOD TH SEM	N/R	N/R	.T.	.F.
HURON COLL	32	44	.F.	.T.
ILIFF SCH OF TH	1591	162	.F.	.F.
ITC	2495	3542	.F.	.T.
JESUIT-KRAUSS-McCORMICK	1257	241	.T.	.F.
JOHN PAUL II INSTITUTE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
K.U. LEUVEN/FACULTY OF TH	480	62	.F.	.F.
KENRICK-GLENNON SEM LIBR	12	11	.T.	.F.
KINO INSTITUTE LIBR	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
KNOX COLL	171	13	.T.	.F.
LANCASTER TH SEM	41	103	.T.	.F.
LEXINGTON TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
LINCOLN CHRISTIAN SEM	86	372	.F.	.T.
LOUISVILLE PRESBY TH SEM	387	481	.T.	.F.
LSPS/SEMINEX LIBRARY	239	0	.T.	.F.
LUTHER SEM	178	434	.T.	.F.
LUTHER SEMINARY LIBR	N/R	N/R	.T.	.F.
LUTHERAN TH SEM (GETTYSB)	68	272	.T.	.F.
LUTHERAN TH SEM (PHILA)	579	56	.T.	.F.
LUTHERAN TH SOUTHERN SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MARIAN LIBR	280	110	.T.	.F.
MARY IMMACULATE SEM	18	13	.T.	.F.
MASTER'S SEM	250	100	.T.	.F.
MCGILL UNIVERSITY	322	N/A	.F.	.F.
MEADVILLE/LOMBARD TH SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MEMPHIS TH SEM	1	11	.T.	.F.
MENNONITE BRETHERN BIBL SEM	N/A	N/A	.F.	.F.
METHODIST TH SCH IN OHIO	185	303	.T.	.F.
MID-AMERICA BAPTIST TH SEM	203	26	.T.	.F.
MIDWESTERN BAPTIST TH SEM	489	186	.T.	.F.
MISSIONARY CH ARCHIVES	166	127	.F.	.F.

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STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	CIRCULATION DATA: INTERLIBRARY LOAN			
	ILL	ILL	Indep.	Data
	Sent	Received.	Libraries	All
MORAVIAN TH SEM	4042	2902	.F.	.F.
MT. ANGEL ABBEY	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
MT. SAINT MARY'S COLL	1240	2842	.T.	.F.
MT. ST. ALPHONSUS SEM	N/A	N/A	.T.	.F.
NASHOTAH HOUSE LIBR	814	231	.T.	.F.
NAZARENE TH SEM	742	340	.T.	.F.
NEW BRUNSWICK TH SEM	38	30	.T.	.F.
NEW ORLEANS BAPTIST TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NEW YORK TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
NORTH AMERICAN BAPTIST SEM	1252	445	.T.	.F.
NORTHERN BAPTIST TH SEM	1126	625	.T.	.F.
NORTH PARK TH SEM	1520	1099	.T.	.T.
OBLATE SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ONTARIO BIBLE COLL/TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ORAL ROBERTS UNIV	624	30	.F.	.T.
PHILLIPS GRADUATE SEM	1011	73	.T.	.F.
PITTSBURGH TH SEM	269	83	.T.	.F.
PONTIFICAL COLL JOSEPHINUM	541	185	.T.	.F.
POPE JOHN XXIII SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
PRINCETON TH SEM	320	235	.T.	.F.
PROVIDENCE TH SEM	22	161	.T.	.F.
REFORMED PRESBY TH SEM	313	37	.T.	.F.
REFORMED TH SEM - MS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REFORMED TH SEM - FL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
REGENT COLL & CAREY TH	N/A	N/A	.T.	.F.
REGENT UNIV - VA	945	210	.T.	.F.
SACRED HEART MAJOR SEM	152	121	.T.	.T.
SACRED HEART SCH OF TH	131	4	.T.	.F.
SCARRITT-BENNETT CENTER	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SCHOLM MEMORIAL LIBR	29	18	.T.	.F.
SCH OF TH - CLAREMONT	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
SEM EVANG de PUERTO RICO	34	N/A	.T.	.F.
SOUTHEASTERN BAPT TH SEM	408	425	.T.	.F.
SOUTHERN BAPT TH SEM	4169	1229	.T.	.F.
SOUTHWESTERN BAPT TH SEM	2898	1875	.T.	.F.

.T=Data incl. all library holdings; .F=Data incl. theological holdings only

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	CIRCULATION DATA: INTERLIBRARY LOAN			
	ILL	ILL	Indep.	Data
	Sent	Received.	Libraries	All
ST. ANDREW'S COLL	91	43	.T.	.F.
ST. AUGUSTINE'S SEM	19	N/A	.T.	.F.
ST. CHARLES BORROMEIO SEM	787	293	.F.	.T.
ST. FRANCIS SEM	162	102	.T.	.F.
ST. JOHN'S COLL LIBR	200	0	.F.	.T.
ST. JOHN'S SEM - CA	278	162	.T.	.F.
ST. JOHN'S SEM - MA	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. JOHN'S UNIV	2905	3495	.F.	.T.
ST. JOSEPH'S SEM	11	38	.T.	.F.
ST. LOUIS UNIV	3700	5378	.F.	.T.
ST. MARY'S COLL	93	75	.F.	.T.
ST. MARY'S SEM - MD	210	175	.T.	.F.
ST. MARY'S SEM - OH	7	89	.T.	.F.
ST. MEINRAD SCH OF TH	377	271	.F.	.T.
ST. PATRICK'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. PAUL SCH OF TH	201	324	.T.	.F.
ST. PETER'S SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
ST. THOMAS TH SEM	284	91	.T.	.F.
ST. VINCENT de PAUL	0	60	.T.	.F.
ST. WILLIBRORDSABDU	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TAIWAN TH COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY COLL FAC OF DIVINITY	13	40	.F.	.F.
TRINITY EPISCOPAL SCH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
TRINITY EVANGELICAL DIV SCH	2938	3738	.T.	.F.
TRINITY LUTHERAN SEM	235	122	.T.	.F.
UNION TH SEM - NY	602	107	.T.	.F.
UNION TH SEM - VA	2660	505	.T.	.F.
UNITED LIBR - IL	1617	350	.T.	.F.
UNITED METHODIST PUB HOUSE	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNITED TH SEM - OH	703	770	.T.	.F.
UNITED TH SEM OF TWIN CITIES	766	483	.T.	.F.
UNIV OF NOTRE DAME	3592	846	.F.	.T.
UNIV OF ST. MARY OF THE LAKE	451	155	.T.	.F.
UNIV OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
UNIV OF ST. THOMAS	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

.T=Data incl. all library holdings; .F=Data incl. theological holdings only

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT (1993-1994)

INSTITUTION	CIRCULATION DATA: INTERLIBRARY LOAN			
	ILL	ILL	Indep.	Data
	Sent	Received.	Libraries	All
UNIV OF THE SOUTH SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANCOUVER SCH OF TH	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
VANDERBILT UNIV	1710	520	.F.	.F.
VIRGINIA TH SEM	50	84	.T.	.F.
WARTBURG TH SEM	957	243	.T.	.F.
WASHINGTON TH UNION	5	7	.T.	.F.
WESLEY TH SEM	412	185	.T.	.F.
WESTERN CONSERV BAPT SEM	243	204	.T.	.F.
WESTERN EVANGELICAL SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTERN TH SEM	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - CA	60	634	.T.	.F.
WESTMINSTER TH SEM - PA	543	830	.T.	.F.
WHITEFRIARS HALL	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
WINEBRENNER TH SEM	32	141	.T.	.F.
WOODSTOCK TH CENTER LIBR	109	0	.T.	.F.
WYCLIFFE COLL	38	0	.F.	.F.
YALE UNIV DIVINITY SCH	495	45	.F.	.T.

.T=Data incl. all library holdings; .F=Data incl. theological holdings only

APPENDIX V



ATLA ORGANIZATIONAL AND MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

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Judy Knop, Ex officio, NACO/Subject Headings Coordinator
Alice Runis, Ex officio, LCSH Changes Coordinator
Eileen Saner, Ex officio, Liaison to ATLA Education Committee

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- 1998 Richard Berg, Philip Schaff Library, Lancaster Theological Seminary, 555 West James Street, Lancaster, PA 17603. (717) 290-8704, FAX (717) 393-4254.

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⊗ indicates attendance at the 1995 Annual Conference

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